

Hosokawa Wins Major Victory on Reform Bill

A Strong, Decisive Vote Hands Another Setback To Traditional Parties

By James Sternold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Seeking to end five years of corruption scandals, Japan's parliament on Thursday passed landmark electoral reform legislation, handing Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa his first important victory and pushing the old party system toward a realignment.

The surprisingly strong 270-to-226 victory in the powerful lower house broke a long deadlock on cleaning up Japan's scandal-tainted politics and underscored how much the leadership of the world's second largest economy is in the embrace of a whirlwind transition.

The idea of such legislation passing — and passing in the way it did, with nearly 200 members of parliament crossing party lines in the voting — would have been unthinkable just six months ago.

But so thoroughly has the political world been shaken by the growing list of indicted politicians and rising public anger that the main questions during the voting were how much the newly founded parties that assumed power three months ago would be strengthened, and how damaged the once-dominant Liberal Democratic Party would be.

Indeed, with 13 Liberal Democrats openly defying their leadership and voting in favor of the bills, while another four abstained, the party that ran the government for 38 years appeared to be heading toward its second serious split this year.

Though beaming after the vote as he shook hands with members of his disparate coalition of conservatives and socialists, Mr. Hosokawa sought to strike a cautious note. The package of four bills must still pass the upper house of parliament, where the coalition enjoys a solid majority, but Mr. Hosokawa went out of his way to avoid sounding overconfident.

"We have a saying that you must not believe you have walked halfway on a 100-mile journey until you reach the 99th mile," he said. "In that respect, we have covered only one-third of the road we have to walk."

Several political analysts agreed that even when these bills become law it is far from certain that the string of bribery scandals will end, so systemic is the graft.

In addition, getting through the struggle for cleaner politics just permits Mr. Hosokawa to focus on other urgent and extremely difficult tasks, such as stimulating the stalled economy, removing some of the accumulated layers of regulations that restrict commerce, reorienting the government bureaucracy toward serving consumers rather than manufacturers and reducing the soaring trade surplus.

Mr. Hosokawa was to fly to Seattle on Friday for a meeting with President Bill Clinton and the heads of government from other Pacific

See JAPAN, Page 7



Emergency Rice for the Japanese
Workers in Japan unloading Thai rice on Thursday. The ship carried 7,000 tons, the first of Japan's imports of the grain following its worst rice harvest since World War II.

Shades of LBJ, Not Carter, as Clinton Gets His Way

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In July, Thomas S. Foley, the speaker of the House of Representatives, confided to a diplomat that he thought the North American Free Trade Agreement was dead and that there was nothing he or President Bill Clinton "or anyone on the planet" could do to revive it.

In August, a top Clinton aide said, the private judgment of most senior members of the White House staff was that the president should abandon the trade accord, doing the best he could "to cover his tracks."

But Mr. Clinton pressed on, growing more rather than less committed as the days passed. Abandoned by two of the three top Democratic leaders in the House, opposed by usually reliable Democrats in the unions and by some important leaders of minority groups and environmental organizations, he kept shoving more

and more chips into the pot on an issue that few Americans really understood.

Even before the votes were counted Wednesday night and the agreement was approved, 234 to 200, it was clear his efforts had paid off. Mr. Clinton worked harder, Mr. Foley said, "than any president I've seen, on any issue, and I've been here 30 years."

Against the odds, with unlikely conservative Republican allies, he forged a narrow but solid

majority that included more Republicans than Democrats.

In political terms, it was the most important achievement of his presidency. On NAFTA, he looked no like Jimmy Carter, tripping and slipping in his relations with Congress, but like the Lyndon B. Johnson of 1964 and 1965: relentless and resourceful, a fighter and not a fumbler.

See OPEL, Page 13

Deadlock Over World Trade Lingers Despite NAFTA Vote

Europeans Are 'Wrong' to Expect Concessions Now, U.S. Official Says

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — President Bill Clinton's victory by a surprisingly wide margin on the North American Free Trade Agreement, while raising hopes for unblocking the long-stalled global trade talks, produced warnings Thursday from both the United States and Europe that neither would be first to offer fresh concessions.

"If they think there is going to be more put on the table because the NAFTA is through, they're wrong," said Andrew Stoler, the deputy U.S. representative to GATT.

European officials and other diplomats at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade headquarters here welcomed the House of Representatives' endorsement of NAFTA on Wednesday night by a vote of 234 to 200, because its defeat probably would have eliminated any chance of a worldwide trade accord in the foreseeable future.

But they expressed concern that deals made by the White House to win votes in Congress would limit America's bargaining room in the GATT talks, and they urged Washington to show flexibility quickly.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, cooling after the NAFTA vote, called it a "dramatic and defining moment" for America that "sends a message to Geneva."

Mr. Christopher said in Seattle, where officials were gathering for the summit meeting of Asian and Pacific leaders, that the United States remained "firmly committed to winning a broad, liberalizing agreement" on world trade by Dec. 15. He added: "There'll be no December 16. That's the message I want to go from here to Europe tonight."

In Geneva, U.S. officials were preparing to present an offer of tariff reductions and proposals for new trading rules at a GATT meeting Friday, but they said the package would contain no major changes in principle.

The European Community's chief trade negotiator, Sir Leon Brittan, congratulated Mr. Clinton on his NAFTA victory and said the vote would "greatly assist the successful con-

clusion" of the GATT talks. But he said Europe would need to study the promises that Mr. Clinton had made to American textile and agricultural interests in the campaign for NAFTA, and he said it was up to Washington to get the GATT talks moving.

"I hope this will enable the U.S. administration to contribute fully to the solution of the limited number of substantial problems that still remain," he said.

"We'll have to look at the small print, of course," he added.

Diplomats said the exchange highlighted the fact that as the GATT talks stagger toward the Dec. 15 deadline after seven inconclusive years, the outcome still depends on whether the United States and Europe can resolve a handful of politically charged differences, such as those over trade in agricultural goods and movies.

Although a defeat for NAFTA might have killed the GATT talks, Wednesday's victory merely raised the stakes for talks in Washington Monday and Tuesday between Sir Leon and Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative.

"There has not been the progress that has been required from the European Community and the United States," said Peter Sutherland, director-general of GATT. "Their leadership is needed."

The two sides have to make "substantial progress" in the coming week, he said, calling it a "dangerous illusion" to believe the tough issues could be left until the final hours.

Mr. Sutherland said the U.S.-EC dispute was all the more regrettable because negotiators had reached most of the ambitious goals that were set when the talks started in Uruguay in 1986.

On the eve of Friday's target date for countries to file their tariff offers, Mr. Sutherland said 81 of GATT's 115 members had made their offers and had met the goal of reducing overall tariff levels by one-third.

Farm issues are the biggest stumbling block here, Europe, under pressure from French

See TRADE, Page 7

From Seattle, Contradictions Among Smiles

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

SEATTLE — Foreign and trade ministers of the Pacific Rim powers formally opened their annual economic conference Thursday with a bright vision of cooperation but facing an array of seeming contradictions on trade, protectionism, human rights and the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Leaders of the 15-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum found themselves praising U.S. congressional action to ratify the pact, but not because they embrace it. In fact, they are suspicious of it.

Rejection of the agreement, they say, would have been worse, casting a protectionist shadow over global trade liberalization talks.

In another trade area, the United States has pressed hard for the Japanese to open their agricultural markets, especially for rice. But Tokyo and other Asian officials are keenly aware that President Bill Clinton, who espouses free trade, nevertheless had to promise protectionist measures for an array of U.S. farm products to gain votes for the pact.

A persistent cloud over U.S.-Asian relations is the perception that the United States is pursuing in Asia a policy of "managed trade" to ensure lower trade deficits with the United States. One Asian trade official said this week that his government intended to raise its opposition to "managed trade" in the Asia-Pacific discussions.

On human rights, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher continues to raise the issue in his talks with Chinese officials. And while many Asian officials chafe at the linkage of human rights and trade issues, they are delighted that Washington and Beijing are at least talking.

One Asian trade negotiator in Seattle called the North American pact "a closed trading system" and noted the irony that "liberalizers" favored the deal linking the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Japan's prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, offered no praise of the accord itself but was grateful for the ratification vote, saying in Tokyo before leaving for Seattle: "Its rejection would have been a victory for protectionists."

Asked about the ratification, Hong Kong's secretary for Trade and Industry, T.H. Chau, shrugged.

"I'm not worried about it," he said, "because there is no point in worrying about something about which you can do nothing." The accord, he said, is a fact of life "and we'll just have to live with it."

Mr. Christopher hailed the ratification. See SEATTLE, Page 7

Kiosk

New Ruler of Lagos Bans Political Parties

LAGOS (Reuters) — General Sani Abacha, Nigeria's new military leader, on Thursday scrapped the country's two political parties and all democratically elected bodies.

In his first broadcast to the nation since taking power Wednesday night, General Abacha said he was also imposing an immediate ban on all political meetings.

He assumed power after the country's interim civilian leader, Ernest Shonekan, was forced to resign. The takeover was a result of a political crisis left by the previous military leader, General Ibrahim Babangida, who annulled the June 12 presidential election.

General Abacha said he had set up a provisional ruling council with himself as chairman and including senior military officers and some ministers.

A constitutional conference would be set up soon to "determine the future constitutional structure of Nigeria," he said, adding: "This regime will be firm, humane and decisive. We will not condone nor tolerate any act of indiscipline. Any attempt to test our will, will be decisively dealt with."

Leisure
A temple to Beaujolais and a museum at France's wine village. Page 8.

Book Review Page 9.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	19.01	Up	0.10%
3,885.34		110.26	

The Dollar		Foreign Currencies	
New York	1.7132	London	1.703
Frankfurt	1.4765	Paris	1.4794
Hong Kong	107.285	Tokyo	108.88
Yen	5.9325	U.S. Dollar	5.898

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.Fr.
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	100 Dir.
Caribbean	700 CFA	Qatar	100 Rials
Egypt	9.00 FF	Roumania	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	480 CFA	Senegal	480 CFA
Greece	280 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Ivory Coast	560 CFA	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Jordan	1.50	Turkey	10,000 L.
Lebanon	1.50	U.A.E.	4.50 Dirh
		U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	51.10

VW Rival, Opel, Unveils a Plan To Limit Raises, Not Workweek

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

RUSSELSHEIM, Germany — Attacking the four-day workweek as the "wrong answer" to Europe's employment problems, the automaker Adam Opel AG unveiled an agreement with workers Thursday to save as much as 1 billion Deutsche marks over four years without any reductions in the hours its employees work.

Instead, in an accord that could set a precedent for other big industrial companies in Europe, Opel committed itself to maintaining costly jobs in Germany in exchange for moderation in future union wage demands and continuing improvements in productivity in return for the cost cuts, valued at as much as \$587 million.

Opel's chairman, David Herman, called the compromise a long-term alternative to the economic "shock therapy" currently under discussion at Opel's chief rival, Volkswagen AG. He signed the agreement with the head of the

workers' council at Opel, Rudolf Müller. Opel, a subsidiary of General Motors Corp., the world's biggest automotive group, is embroiled in a series of legal disputes with VW, Europe's biggest automaker.

Mr. Müller directed attention to Opel's promise to build its Vectra model in Rüsselsheim and to give 3,600 jobs that had been slated for elimination a three-year extension. "It's a compromise that is clearly aimed at maintaining jobs in German factories," he said.

In an indirect swipe at VW, the Opel chairman said: "There has not been and will not be any talk of social plans or wage reductions at Opel. We want a continuous improvement in our productivity and our wage structure, not shock therapy."

Mr. Herman's comments came at a time of delicate discussions at VW on cutting workers' hours and pay to avoid huge layoffs. VW's management was to meet with workers again. See OPEL, Page 13

For ANC and Government, A Slow, Hesitant Dance

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Near sunset Thursday in the hub of the World Trade Center, Roelf Meyer presented Cyril Ramaphosa with a cake to celebrate both his 41st birthday and the conclusion of the country's new constitution.

"This is not only Cyril's birthday, but South Africa's birthday as well," Mr. Meyer announced. And then the two men twirled giddily onto the dance floor and hopped to "In the Mood."

Mr. Ramaphosa, a black labor lawyer whose grandfather was a migrant miner, has been the chief negotiator for the African National Congress in its quest for majority rule.

Mr. Meyer, a usually buttoned-down politician descended from a 300-year line of Afrikaner farmers, represents the last white government on the continent in its campaign for a secure place in the future.

relationship — adversaries turned collaborators, if not friends — has come to symbolize the larger accommodation between the government and the ANC.

During the two years of haggling that ended Thursday with agreement on a democratic constitution, corrosive mistrust has given way to

fragile détente, and finally to a mutual recognition that, like it or not, their fates are linked.

If South Africa lives up to the promise embodied in the new constitution, officials in both camps agree, it will be because the two years of negotiating produced not just a constitution, but a measure of good faith and grudging respect to back it up.

Even as they strop their rhetoric for a slashing election campaign, the two sides are keenly aware they need each other to prevent black

See ACCORD, Page 7



RESURFACING IN SOMALIA — General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the faction leader, making his first public appearance in five months at a rally Thursday in Mogadishu. He also held talks with Robert B. Oakley, the special U.S. envoy. Page 6.

Lineup Looks Good, Says World Cup USA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. World Cup organizers are relieved that England, with its rowdy fans, is not coming, and that Italy, with its appeal to Italian-Americans, is.

Alan Rothenberg, chairman of World Cup USA, said Wednesday night after the final qualifying matches for the 24-team tournament that England's presence would have been a mixed blessing, at best.

Although having the English team would have given rise to lucrative merchandising deals, he said, "their unfortunate attachment with thugs would have caused serious security problems."

England failed to qualify for next year's finals despite beating San Marino, 7-1.

The English lost out to the Netherlands, which won, 3-1, in Poland. (Full list of qualifiers in Scoreboard, Page 18.)

"I think we are left with a great mixture of most of the great soccer nations in the world," Mr. Rothenberg said, "and also Cinderella teams."

"There was almost no country that I was really anxious to see come that didn't make it," he said.

"I'm really pleased." Mr. Rothenberg was speaking to reporters in a conference call from Milan, where he had attended Italy's qualifying match against Portugal, won, 1-0, by the Italians.

The World Cup chief and his American staff chose to attend the Italy-Portugal game, out of

nine played on the final night of qualifying for the World Cup next June.

The Italian team is expected to play its opener at Giants Stadium in New Jersey, one of nine sites for the first round.

Mr. Rothenberg could not disguise his happiness that the Italian team would be playing in a region where perhaps 3 million Italian-Americans live.

"No country is more important than Italy," he said. "To me, it's a matter of excitement, the fans they will bring." Given a blue Forza Italia scarf on his entry to the VIP section Wednesday night, Mr. Rothenberg discreetly folded it in his pocket. But, he added, "I kept it in my hand the whole game." (Reuters, NYT)

English Jury Hears Boy's Confession

A Contrite, Tearful Admission Is Played as Testimony Ends

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The jury at the trial of two schoolboys accused of killing a Liverpool toddler heard a tape recording Thursday in which one of them confessed to the crime. Through a torrent of tears, he asked police: "What about his mum, will you tell her I'm sorry?"

The confession, according to a policeman who took the stand, occurred during a harrowing emotional scene at the end of a long police interview the day after the boy was arrested last winter. The boy, identified only as Child B, was seated with his parents on a bench in a detention room at the police station.

His parents hugged him, told him that they would still love him no matter what he had done and told him to tell the truth.

"I did kill him," the boy blurted out. Then he broke down. As the jury listened to his sobs, he heard a detective ask him how he felt. "Terrible," he said. "I'm always thinking about it all the time."

Child B's father sat in the courtroom Thursday, tears streaming down his face.

The development came after four days of often agonizing sessions given over to tape recordings of the two defendants. Under po-

lice questioning, they first denied the crime and tried to cover their tracks but then gradually admitted more and more responsibility. Each sought to blame the other.

The two, who were 10 years old at the time, are accused of luring 2-year-old James Bulger from a Liverpool shopping center on Feb. 12, lugging him crying and confused four kilometers (2.5 miles) across town, and then killing him by smashing his skull with bricks, stones and a metal bar along a lonely stretch of railroad track.

At the end of Thursday's session in the court in Preston, 40 kilometers northwest of Liverpool, defense attorneys announced that they would call no witnesses. This means that summations can begin Friday and that the case will probably go to the jury early next week.

In closing its side of the case, the prosecution said it had been agreed that Child B had been identified from video film by two witnesses and that his co-defendant, called Child A, was picked out of a lineup by five witnesses. Both, now 11, pleaded not guilty.

Thursday was the first time in 13 days that the jury has heard admission and confession for an act that has shocked Britain from almost every angle — first that a young boy would be abducted while his mother's back was momentarily turned, then that the accused should turn out to be two neighborhood youngsters playing hooky.

As Child A had done in tape recordings played earlier, Child B's recitation Thursday sought to blame his former friend. He said it was Child A's idea to take the boy and to kill him.

"I didn't want to hurt him really," Child B said. He added that he thought Child A was "probably doing it for fun or something, 'cause he was laughing his head off."

Child B said it was Child A who had smashed the toddler's skull with a metal bar and thrown bricks at him. "I was dragging (Child A) off. I said: 'Don't you think you've done enough now? The baby just kept getting back up again. He would not stay down.'"

He said he himself had thrown only five or six stones and that he tried to miss on purpose — so much so that his companion, he said, cussed him and he replied: "I see in double vision, how am I supposed to aim properly?"

The boy said that at first they took James to a canal, where Child A tried to push him in and, when he failed, picked him up and dropped him on his head. "James was just going, 'I want my mummy' all the time," the boy told police.

In the earlier tapes, Child A said it was Child B's fault and that his face had lit up with a smile as he tortured the boy.

Major Vows Crackdown On Crime

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British government announced plans Thursday for a "back to basics" crackdown on crime, including law enforcement, a suspect's right to remain silent under police questioning.

Prime Minister John Major will propose changing the law so that courts will be able to take a defendant's decision to remain silent as an indication of something to hide. The idea drew immediate attacks from lawyers and civil libertarians, who said it would lead to unfair convictions.

Launched by Queen Elizabeth II in her speech to Parliament spelling out the government's plans for the legislative session, Mr. Major's anti-crime initiative also includes plans to put more juvenile offenders in prison, build prisons to house adult offenders, and give added search powers to the police.

The "back to basics" catch phrase is widely seen as an attempt to define a set of themes around which the ruling Conservative Party, riven by divisions over the past year, can unite.

Curtailment of the right to silence is likely to be the most controversial element.

A spokesman for the Law Society, which represents attorneys, noted that a blue-ribbon panel assigned to study the criminal justice system had recommended recently that a review board be established to evaluate miscarriages of justice. The society supports the idea of such a board, but Mr. Major's plans do not mention it.

The proposal was "likely to cause more miscarriages of justice," said Roger Ede, secretary of the society's criminal justice committee.

Under the legislation, suspects would still be able to remain silent. But in some cases, judges could tell juries they can draw negative inferences from this.

Major Vows Crackdown On Crime

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British government announced plans Thursday for a "back to basics" crackdown on crime, including law enforcement, a suspect's right to remain silent under police questioning.

Prime Minister John Major will propose changing the law so that courts will be able to take a defendant's decision to remain silent as an indication of something to hide. The idea drew immediate attacks from lawyers and civil libertarians, who said it would lead to unfair convictions.

Launched by Queen Elizabeth II in her speech to Parliament spelling out the government's plans for the legislative session, Mr. Major's anti-crime initiative also includes plans to put more juvenile offenders in prison, build prisons to house adult offenders, and give added search powers to the police.

The "back to basics" catch phrase is widely seen as an attempt to define a set of themes around which the ruling Conservative Party, riven by divisions over the past year, can unite.

Curtailment of the right to silence is likely to be the most controversial element.

A spokesman for the Law Society, which represents attorneys, noted that a blue-ribbon panel assigned to study the criminal justice system had recommended recently that a review board be established to evaluate miscarriages of justice. The society supports the idea of such a board, but Mr. Major's plans do not mention it.

The proposal was "likely to cause more miscarriages of justice," said Roger Ede, secretary of the society's criminal justice committee.

Under the legislation, suspects would still be able to remain silent. But in some cases, judges could tell juries they can draw negative inferences from this.



Russian Army recruits outside Moscow, part of a unit that is to be the last to go to Germany and that will be withdrawn in August.

Russia Seeks to Shift Troops to South

MOSCOW — A top general said Thursday that new external threats required Russia to spread its troops and equipment more effectively along its borders, particularly on its southern flank.

Lieutenant General Vladimir Zhurbenko, first deputy head of the armed forces general staff, renewed calls on the West to rewrite parts of a European treaty allowing Moscow to beef up its southern defenses with more tanks and armored vehicles.

General Zhurbenko said that the strategic map of Europe had changed so much with the collapse of the Soviet Union that arms limits imposed on Moscow by the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty now "discriminate" against Russia.

The treaty limits had led to an imbalance of Russian forces, with a preponderance in its western territory compared with the small number it could station near its border with the volatile region of Transcaucasia, he said.

"The flank limits oblige Russia to concen-

trate the basic mass of its conventional forces not there where they are needed, for example in the south, but on the old West-East line," General Zhurbenko said.

In the Kaliningrad region of western Russia, the military has a strike force of up to 4,000 tanks — even though there is no perceived threat there — while in the Caucasus, there are only 12 armored personnel carriers, he said.

General Zhurbenko said Moscow had stuck rigorously to the program of reductions in the conventional forces treaty and would continue to abide by the accord, which was signed by the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact three years ago as Cold War borders were melting.

Turkey, a NATO member, had pressed at that time for ceilings to be imposed on Soviet forces in the south.

Since then ethnic and territorial conflicts have erupted in Georgia, Azerbaijan and oth-

er newly independent territories in Transcaucasia.

General Zhurbenko specifically mentioned Chechnya, the former autonomous republic within Russia that has declared independence from Moscow and laid claims to parts of the Stavropol region of Russia.

The conventional forces treaty sets limits on deployment of Soviet military equipment and aircraft as far east as the Urals. The limits follow the lines of military districts, which do not coincide with republican borders.

Western officials have been reluctant to entertain the idea of redrawing the treaty limits for fear that the accord would unravel.

General Zhurbenko said the vulnerability of Russia's borders meant that the armed forces would have to consider stationing military units along its frontiers.

This was justifiable, he said, under the new military doctrine that permits the deployment of troops to help Interior Ministry troops "stabilize the situation" in Russia.

France Detains 110 in Sweep of Kurds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — French police officers rounded up 110 suspected Turkish Kurdish militants in a nationwide operation on Thursday, nine days after a similar crackdown on Algerian Muslim fundamentalists.

Agents from the police and intelligence and counterespionage services raided offices and homes of supporters of the Marxist Kurdish Workers Party in Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Rouen and in Brittany.

The Interior Ministry said that several of those rounded up would be expelled and that at least 51 would be held for 24 hours for questioning.

"Some of these people had shown solidarity with the kidnapping of French nationals in Turkey, others had taken part in reprehensible actions, notably the occupation of consular offices," said Richard Durpe, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The police said the operation was aimed at preventing a series of actions by the Kurds, presumably against Turkish targets, at the end of the month.

Among those held were the suspected leader of the Kurdish party in France, Gultekin Kavak, and his deputy, Aydin Serran.

The party is fighting a guerrilla war in southeast Turkey for an independent Kurdish state. More than 10,000 people have died since 1984 in the fighting.

It has staged many attacks on Turkish targets in Western Europe, most aimed at causing damage rather than casualties.

The crackdown follows the arrests of 88 suspected supporters of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation

Front last week. Most were released within 48 hours but four people have been charged with being party to a terrorist conspiracy.

Guerrillas from the Kurdish party kidnapped four French tourists in southeast Turkey on July 5 but released them on Aug. 10.

On June 24, party supporters stormed the Turkish Consulate in Marseille and held six hostages as part of a Europe-wide action to draw attention to what the party described as "massacres of civilians in Kurdistan" by the Turkish Army. The hostage-takers surrendered after three hours.

The police say the party is active among Turkish Kurds living in France, Germany and Britain, and forces Kurdish businessmen in Europe to pay "revolutionary taxes" to fund its armed struggle.

Turkish Kurdish families have told the authorities in France and Germany that their sons were recruited in Europe and sent to fight with the guerrillas in Turkey.

UN Expects to Restart Bosnia Convoys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Thursday that she would recommend the resumption of UN aid convoys in central Bosnia. The convoys were suspended last month.

Winter is already causing casualties in Bosnia. A UN spokesman said Thursday that five patients had died at an unheated mental hospital near Sarajevo and that others are wandering naked because clothing supplies had been exhausted.

Additionally, a British medical group providing surgery for Sarajevans said that it was halting work because patients were too cold and weak to withstand operations.

The deaths of the five mental

patients were reported by UN military observers who reached the hospital at Pazaric, about 19 kilometers (12 miles) west of Sarajevo.

Ray Wilkinson, a UN relief official in Sarajevo, said the hospital had no heat, electricity or running water for its 389 patients. There is a "desperate need" for fuel, winter clothing and more staff, he said.

The town of Pazaric is controlled by the Muslim-led Bosnian government. But relief convoys must pass through Serbian-held territory to reach it, and often are blocked by Serbian women demanding release of Serbian war prisoners.

In Sarajevo, where temperatures hovered around freezing on Thursday, officials at the unheated state hospital said they would move

most patients into a single ward and use wood stoves for heat. The hospital, which cannot run its heaters because natural gas has been cut off, is one of the city's two main medical facilities.

(Reuters, AP)

Patten Rules Out a Retreat on Reforms

Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Despite a growing belief that Britain is preparing to surrender in its dispute with China over political reform in Hong Kong, the colony's governor rejected on Thursday widespread predictions that Beijing is about to make major concessions.

"I'm not in the business of having opened up all this and then dropping it," Governor Chris Patten said in an interview, referring to the yearlong, often bitter confrontation with China. "That's for the birds."

"I think I have a reputation as someone who has stood up for their principles," he said. "And I've never felt more comfortable with my stance on a difficult issue than with this one."

However, on the eve of a 16th round of Chinese-British negotiations in Beijing over his proposals to widen Hong Kong's voting base for the last elections to be held under British rule, Mr. Patten's credibility as a campaigner for democracy is increasingly under fire.

"Britain is playing with extreme caution right now," said a Western diplomat. "We definitely see them preparing for a back-down in the future, but how far in the future, we're not sure."

Some of Mr. Patten's closest supporters in Hong Kong sense in London's recent conciliatory gestures toward Beijing the seeds for a sellout of their hopes for a greater public voice in political decisions after China resumes control of the colony in 1997.

Opponents of Mr. Patten's proposals see it another way — as signs of Britain "coming to its senses."

"Maybe they figured out they weren't getting anywhere," said Henry Tang, a Hong Kong legislator. "Their hopes that China is prepared to make substantial concessions must be dwindling."

Mr. Patten unveiled a package of electoral reforms in October 1992 that would lower the voting age to 18; increase to 20, from 18, the number of directly elected seats on Hong Kong's Legislative Council; and increase to 30, from 21, the seats on the Council held by such functional constituencies as teachers or doctors.

The shake-up would also have elected district boards select the remaining 10 members of the Council. In addition, it would end the practice of appointed membership on municipal bodies.

Another part of Mr. Patten's package seeks to establish elections for a powerful committee that will arrange the 1995 Legislative Council elections.

While China has repeatedly said that it will not yield on any point of Mr. Patten's proposals, it did, according to the British, signal in the 15th round of talks that it would consider addressing the least controversial elements separately.

Have these signals been enough

to satisfy Britain that China means business?"

"The jury is still out," said Mr. Patten, referring to hints from Beijing that it may be ready to make deals on the voting age and on abolishing appointed municipal board members. "We simply don't know if they mean it."

"Frankly, these issues should have been resolved in earlier rounds of negotiations," he said. "But concentrating on the less difficult parts, and getting them out of the way, generally would give us a little more elbowroom on the issues China perceives as difficult."

"If that helps us come up with an agreement acceptable to the people of Hong Kong, it's a sensible move," he said.

But Mr. Patten warned that Britain still reserved the right to act unilaterally on his proposals should it perceive China's latest stance as a mere delaying tactic.

"There remains quite a gap," he said. "There are very different perceptions between the two sides on what constitutes fair elections."

His Actions Inevitable, De Benedetti Asserts

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Carlo De Benedetti, the head of the Olivetti computer concern, is by far the most illustrious private businessman to be caught up in Italy's vast bribery scandal.

The experience, including a few hours in jail, has left him "totally at peace with myself," he said in an interview Thursday, not because he authorized \$6 million worth of bribes in return for government contracts, as he has publicly acknowledged doing, but because such actions were, he said, inevitable in the context of the times.

Mr. De Benedetti, 59, one of Italy's richest men, spoke in one of a series of conversations he has held with reporters from European and U.S. newspapers in an effort to make his case known outside Italy.

His comments offered some insights into the thinking of those like himself and other barons of private and state business who are embroiled in the scandal. In the past 21 months, the inquiry has implicated more than 3,000 businessmen and politicians.

Mr. De Benedetti took a philosophical view. "When you write history, you always have to put things in the context in which they happened," he said of his involvement in the scandal, comparing those who questioned the business practices of the 1980s with those who, after World War II, wondered why there had been so many Fascists in Mussolini's Italy.

Mr. De Benedetti has insisted that he never personally dealt with the government officials who, by his account, extorted bribes from businessmen in what he termed blackmail.

However, he said, when one of his managers told him in 1987 that "we weren't able to get an order specifically from the post office if

WORLD BRIEFS

Kiev Puts Conditions on Arms Pact

KIEV (AP) — Ukraine's parliament voted Thursday, 254 to 9, to ratify the START-I treaty but set major conditions that could delay implementation of the accord for years.

The parliament accompanied its long-awaited approval of the pact with a 13-point document describing conditions for the country to become free of nuclear weapons. Under the terms, Ukraine would only eliminate 63 percent of its missiles and 42 percent of its nuclear warheads.

The Ukrainian decision to place conditions on the ratification gives only a partial victory to Russia and the United States, which had pressured Ukraine to ratify the treaty as it stands. The extra document says Ukraine will carry out START-I only when all the conditions have been met, and gives no guarantees the country will rid itself of its entire nuclear arsenal.

Kohl Foe Shifts Party Toward Center

WIESBADEN, Germany (Reuters) — The German opposition leader Rudolf Scharping rallied his Social Democrats around a moderate party platform on Thursday to take on Chancellor Helmut Kohl in next year's election.

The biannual congress of the Social Democratic Party, which has been out of power since 1982, re-elected Mr. Scharping, 45, as party chairman with a broad 83.8 percent result.

After long hours of debate, the party moved toward the center to approve wivertapping against organized crime, a position sought by Mr. Scharping and one that is close to Mr. Kohl's. And after heated debate on Thursday, the traditionally anti-militarist Social Democrats approved a resolution backing a German role in United Nations peacekeeping missions but barring Bonn's troops from any military intervention like the Gulf War.

Taiwan to Deport Chinese Hijackers

TAIPEI (AP) — A cabinet committee decided Thursday that Chinese airline hijackers should be deported after they are convicted or once they finish serving jail terms.

At present, hijackers can stay in Taiwan after they serve their prison terms here, and we have to stop this incentive," Interior Minister Wu Poh-hsiung said. Seven Chinese airliners have been hijacked to Taiwan since April.

Whether hijackers should be sent back immediately after they have been sentenced or after they have served their prison terms in Taiwan will be decided later by Prime Minister Lien Chan. Mr. Wu said.

AIDS Is Leading Killer of Young Men

ATLANTA (Reuters) — AIDS has become the leading killer of American men between the ages of 25 and 44, surpassing accidental injuries including car crashes, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Thursday.

The disease became the nation's eighth leading killer in 1992, the agency said. It now ranks ahead of homicide and suicide and just behind chronic liver diseases. Overall, AIDS accounted for 1.5 percent of all deaths in the United States.

Based on a 10 percent sample of U.S. death certificates recorded in 1992, AIDS was the second leading killer of all Americans aged 25 to 44, up from the third in 1991; the leading cause of death for young black men; and the second leading cause of death for young white men, surpassed only by unintentional injuries. It is also the fourth leading cause of death among all women in the 25 to 44 age group and the second leading cause of death among young black women.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The United Arab Emirates and the United States agreed to facilitate the movement of their citizens by lifting curbs on entry visas, the emirates' news agency, WAM, reported. An accord signed in Abu Dhabi allows nationals to obtain free visas for a maximum of 10 years, provided their stay does not exceed six months at a time. (AFP)

The Louvre will close Friday afternoon for ceremonies connected with the opening of its Richelieu wing. The entire museum, including the new wing, will be open Saturday from noon to midnight and Sunday from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Entry tickets will be reduced Friday and charges waived Saturday and Sunday. (HTT)

Flight Attendant Union On Strike at American

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — The American Airlines flight attendants' union went on strike Thursday and said it would stay out until after Thanksgiving Day, the start of the busiest travel weekend of the year in the United States. The carrier said it intended to keep flying.

The strike, which began at 7 A.M. eastern time, forced several flight cancellations at American's main hub, Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, and other airports. Other flights were getting out, sometimes with delays.

"We are in the process of shutting it down," said Ray Abernathy, a spokesman for the Association of Professional Flight Attendants. The airline would not say what proportion of flights were being affected.

Northwest Airlines, Delta Air Lines and United Airlines said they would honor all paid American Airlines tickets during the strike.

Paid tickets include full-fare and discount tickets but do not include tickets purchased with frequent-flyer mileage.

American, the nation's largest airline, and the union failed to reach a new contract agreement in two days of federally mediated, last-ditch talks. They are split over pay, staffing and other issues. Twenty weary negotiators, meeting in New Orleans, called off their efforts around 2 A.M.

The union, which represents 21,000 flight attendants at American, said its members would be off the job for 11 days, including the Thanksgiving holiday travel period, among the year's busiest.

An airline spokesman, Al Becker, predicted that "large numbers of our flight attendants will cross the picket line and come to work." For the ones that do strike, the airline said, there may be no jobs to come back to.

The Allied Pilots Association, representing American's 10,000 pilots, was voting by mail on whether to strike in sympathy with the flight attendants. Results were not expected until Friday, but it was possible some pilots might not fly before then. (AP, Bloomberg)

2 U.S. Diplomats, Caught With Spy Gear, Exit Athens

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias said Thursday that two American diplomats arrested during a surveillance operation have left Greece.

"The ambassador expressed his sorrow over the incident and the main protagonists are no longer in Greece," Mr. Papoulias said after a meeting with the U.S. ambassador, Thomas M.T. Niles.

According to the government, Mr. Niles promised to provide an explanation for the arrest Tuesday of the two embassy personnel as they were entering a van that contained small arms, portable radios and wigs. The van was parked in central Athens.

The two men, who had diplomatic immunity, were released after Mr. Papoulias summoned Mr. Niles and protested the incident. One of the diplomats has been identified as a second secretary. They did not appear to have been charged with anything.

Mr. Papoulias did not say what Mr. Niles told him, and Mr. Niles made no comment after the meeting.

"We are handling this case with great care and patience," said a government spokesman, Evangelos Venizelos. "The Greek authorities are investigating and explanations were demanded at the highest level. The Americans said they would provide them."

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said the incident was aimed at harming Greek-American relations. He has not elaborated but said it would not affect relations between the two allies.

Greek news organizations blamed the incident on the Central Intelligence Agency and criticized the government for allowing U.S. agents to operate in Greece.

Police sources said the two men were apparently involved in a covert surveillance operation. They have not identified the target of the surveillance, and Mr. Venizelos said the police had not been informed about the American operation.

It's easy to subscribe in Budapest just call: 175 77 35

A fire warms you, we pamper you.

PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND

Please call: Phone 030 8 31 31 Telefax 030 4 33 44

The Leading Hotels of the World

Harry's Bar

Just tell the taxi driver, "Sank roo doe moo" 5, rue Daunou Paris 1^{er} Tel.: (1) 42.61.71.14

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom center of the page.

STATESIDE / AFTER NAFTA

Clinton Hails Victory on Trade

Vote Strengthens His Hand in Seattle, President Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton praised the House of Representatives on Thursday for endorsing the North American Free Trade Agreement on which he had staked so much of his prestige, saying the action had made it easier for him to push for open markets worldwide.

"Now I am leaving for the first ever Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Seattle with a strengthened hand to fight for open markets throughout the world," Mr. Clinton said.

"By taking the courageous step of opening trade in our own hemisphere, we have the economic, the political and moral standing to make the case that that ought to be done throughout the world," he said before his departure for Seattle.

He thanked the congressmen who supported him on the hotly contested issue, and he made it clear that he bore no grudge against those who opposed the trade agreement, including many in his own party. He said that they had fought hard and honorably.

Mr. Clinton scored one of the biggest triumphs of his presidency on Wednesday night when the House of Representatives voted to expand trade with Mexico and turn North America into the world's largest free-trade zone.

Legislation to put the North

American Free Trade Agreement into effect starting Jan. 1 and to gradually abolish nearly all trade barriers between the United States, Mexico and Canada was adopted by a vote of 234 in 200, with three-fifths of the Democrats voting against the president and most Republicans supporting him.

The surprisingly large margin of victory, 16 votes more than needed to approve the legislation, could not have been imagined as recently as last weekend.

Senate approval in the next week is certain, leaders of both parties said.

In the final tally, 102 of the 258 Democrats voted for the measure and to support the president. They were joined by 132 Republicans. On the other side, 156 Democrats, 43 Republicans and one independent voted against the bill.

In an odd reversal, Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republican leader, gave a spirited defense of Mr. Clinton and the trade agreement in the final moments of the daylong debate. And Representative David E. Bonior of Michigan, the Democratic whip and usually a Clinton loyalist, gave an emotional closing speech against the measure.

With almost every representative on the floor and every seat in the visitors gallery filled as the vote neared, Mr. Michel declared that the opponents of expanded trade with Mexico wanted "to define our time as the age of anxiety, in which our only response to the challenges of global competition is to retreat, whine and whimper."

He implored his colleagues, "Do not sacrifice the jobs of tomorrow to the fears of today."

Mr. Bonior brought the Democratic side of the chamber to its feet with a standing ovation, and some legislators appeared to be in tears.

"The working people who stand against this treaty don't have degrees from Harvard," he declared. "They don't study economic models. And most of them have never heard of Adam Smith. But they know when the deck is stacked against them. They know it's not fair to ask American workers to compete against Mexican workers who earn \$1 an hour."

"The work of America is still done by people who pack a lunch, punch a clock and pour their heart and soul into every paycheck. And we can't afford to leave them behind."

In the debate, Republicans made a point of the fact that they were

supporting Mr. Clinton as he prepared for a meeting with leaders from Asian countries. Democrats did not appeal for loyalty to Mr. Clinton.

After the vote, Mr. Clinton telephoned Mr. Michel and Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the Republican whip, to thank them for the Republican assistance that proved decisive in winning approval of the trade accord.

The agreement, negotiated by the Bush administration, creates a free trade zone from the Yukon to Yucatan. Since the United States and Canada are already bound by a free-trade agreement, and since commerce between Canada and Mexico is relatively meager, the main question involved trade expansion between the United States and Mexico, the third-largest U.S. trading partner.

The substantive arguments seemed almost mundane, not worthy of the high political stakes riding on the outcome. Proponents said the agreement would generate a few hundred thousand jobs in the United States; opponents said it would cost a few hundred thousand. In an economy where about 120 million people go to work every day, the difference is no more than a statistical asterisk.

But the accord had become a symbol of the economic changes in the United States, of the promise for those who stand to benefit from an economy dominated by high technology and an educated work force, and of the anxiety for those who see a future in which there are ever-fewer high-paying assembly-line jobs for Americans without a college education or a skilled craft.

(NYT, Reuters)



Jim Kolbe, Republican of Arizona, after the vote, displaying a T-shirt signed by NAFTA backers. With him were David E. Staggs of Colorado, left, and Sam Coppersmith of Arizona, both Democrats.

For Mexicans, a Barrier Falls

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — After the long congressional debate ended and the final vote was taken on economic union with the United States, many Mexicans celebrated the approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

"It's a major step for Mexico, absolutely enormous," shouted Juan de la Cruz, 39, a banker who watched the vote on television at the Yuppies Sports Bar in central Mexico City. "It's like there were two walls between the countries and now they're gone."

"It's a real feeling of accomplishment," said Raul Munoz Leos, president of Dupont de Mexico. "This is the real revolution for Mexico, not the one in 1910. This has much more potential because it provides a real-life model for what the world will be coming to."

The vote ended a long and often frustrating period during which Mexicans were left to sit on their hands while their economic future — and their national character — were haggled over in Washington.

"I don't like to see decisions being made in the U.S. Congress alone," said Gabriel Szekely, a corporate consultant in Mexico City. "But it's reality for most of the countries in the world."

Still, he said he felt the agreement will mark an important point in North American history. "This gives us an opportunity that we can really have a close partnership with the United States, and gain from it. It's not certain that it's going to happen, but if there had been no NAFTA, there would not even be an opportunity."

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari hailed the vote in a televised

address: "This action was a rejection of the protectionist vision," calling the treaty "one more instrument for building a better future for Mexico."

The president reassured Mexicans that they would have time to prepare for competition with the United States and Canada by suggesting that the treaty's full impact would not be felt for years.

Canadians Fear They Were Sacrificed to Get Pact

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadians, never very fond of the North American Free Trade Agreement, were downright cranky Wednesday over the fact that congressional votes for NAFTA were being secured by possible new trade protections against Canada.

Former Bob Rae of Ontario, Canada's largest province, charged that Canadian interests were being sold out in the name of NAFTA.

"It strikes me as absolutely bizarre," he said that in the name of a free trade agreement President Bill Clinton "would be making all kinds of last-minute deals which stop Canada from having decent free trade access to the United States." He added that what Mr. Clinton is doing is saying to Congress that he will be a "protectionist against Canada" in order to get lawmakers on his side for free trade with Mexico.

"It's completely bizarre," he said. Canadians pointed out that Mr. Clinton's promises to consider imposing import curbs on Canadian wheat and Canadian peanut butter to appease wavering legislators were not exactly consistent with the goal of free trade.

"Apparently, Clinton is willing to act like a wet noodle in order to placate the U.S. pasta lobby," the Toronto Star said in an editorial. "It's hard to see why Ottawa would still proclaim NAFTA into law if the price of free trade were pasta protectionism at the border."

The Canadian Parliament has approved NAFTA, but the new government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien has not yet taken the final step to make the accord law. Ministers in his government generally played down the wheat and peanut butter deals, but said Mr. Chretien would raise numerous trade issues when he meets with Mr. Clinton in Seattle on

Friday at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

In both trade compromises, Washington is committed to imposing limits on Canadian exports within 60 days if certain conditions are met. Shipments of Canadian durum wheat, used in pasta-making, have increased sharply in recent years, leading to complaints from U.S. farmers that their prices are being undercut. And American peanut growers complain that peanut butter from Canada can sell for less than the American product, whose price is pushed up by government price supports.

Mr. Chretien, who took office earlier this month, promised during the campaign to renegotiate portions of NAFTA, and he has not changed his stance. In calling for new rules on subsidies and below-cost "dumping," Mr. Chretien is trying to address widespread concerns that Canada is a victim of too many unfair trading cases filed by American interests.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Consensus on Military Cuts Masks Unease

WASHINGTON — Congress completed its work on a \$261 billion military spending plan for fiscal 1994, a transitional budget whose major outlines were formed before the Clinton administration arrived in January.

The post-Cold War "peace dividend" is so important to financing urgent domestic priorities that this year's military cuts provoked fewer arguments than usual between the House and Senate, Democrats and Republicans, authorizing and appropriating committees and the administration and Congress.

Yet, beneath that apparent consensus there was growing disquiet at the impact the fall in spending would have on the quality and readiness of forces that are supposed to be prepared for the next war. Now, nine years past their fiscal spending peak of 1985, the armed services have made most of what they regard as the easy reductions and have begun cutting into core capabilities.

Since the 1991 Gulf War, the services have lost about 400,000 active duty troops. Weapons-purchasing accounts in the 1990s have dropped an average of \$10 billion a year, and their purchasing power is two-thirds lower than it was in the mid-1980s. And although the Pentagon said the quality of its new troops remained excellent, it reported Wednesday that the educational levels and aptitude scores of recruits declined in fiscal 1993. (WP)

Mayors Want Clinton to Up the Ante on Crime

WASHINGTON — Big city mayors and police chiefs across the country are forming a united front to press President Clinton into elevating urban violent crime to the top of his domestic agenda, giving it political priority on a par with health-care reform.

The 55 mayors and top law-enforcement officials, who met this week in Chicago, have appointed a task force, headed by Mayor Wellington Webb of Denver, to draft an emergency action plan. The plan will be presented to Mr. Clinton at the White House after the Thanksgiving holiday Thursday, said Jerry Abramson, president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

"We've got to do something on an emergency footing," said Mr. Abramson, who is mayor of Louisville. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, in a speech in Seattle on the eve of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum: "Today no region in the world is more important to the United States than Asia." (AP)

Bush Credits Clinton's Work

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Former President George Bush hailed the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and gave the credit to his successor, Bill Clinton.

Mr. Bush, speaking during a visit Thursday to Taiwan, said: "I am proud the Congress passed NAFTA. I think the president deserves most of the credit. He worked it out with the two parties."

Mr. Bush, who was president when the accord was signed by Canada, Mexico and the United States, said: "There's nothing to fear about NAFTA. I'm absolutely convinced that this is not a trade bloc, but the first step toward a global trading system."

Perot Won't Halt Anti-NAFTA Bid

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot, the billionaire who ran for president last year, was weakened by the House approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but not humbled.

Mr. Perot, who led a campaign against the pact, vowed to keep pressure on its congressional supporters. "There will be three votes on this agreement," he said. This is the first one. The second vote will be in '94, and the third will be in 1996. Congressional elections are due in 1994 and a presidential election in 1996.

No two Leading Hotels share quite the same kind of beauty

When only the very best hotel accommodations will do, choose from the 270 Leading Hotels of the World, located on six continents in 56 countries throughout the world.

They share impeccable standards in service, decor and cuisine. Yet each is renowned for its own individual style, beauty and character.

For reservations, a complimentary copy of The Leading Hotels' 1993 Directory and a one month free home use of The Leading Hotels' new video, contact your travel consultant or telephone the nearest Leading Hotels reservation number today.

The Leading Hotels of the World
 The Greatest Tradition in Hospitality the World Has Ever Known

USA/Canada (800) 223-6800	France 05-91-84-44	Spain 900-110845	Hong Kong 800-2518	Singapore 738-1932
New York City (212) 838-3110	Germany 0130-852110	Sweden 020-321-123	Japan (0120) 086-230	Buenos Aires (11) 322-3563
Great Britain 0-800-181-123	Holland 06-022-1123	Switzerland 155-1123	Tokyo (03) 5210-5131	Brazil 0800-110000
Austria 0660-284	Italy 1678-22005	Australia (0081) 222-033	Seoul (02) 230-3348	Sao Paulo (11) 287-5755
Belgium 078-11-21-23	Norway 050-111-25	Sydney (02) 233-8422	Malaysia (800) 1006	Mexico 91-800-90007

Can you imagine...

...fulfilling your dream!

This yacht, the *White Gull*, went around the world departing from Cannes in 1986, across the Atlantic to the Caribbean, through the Panama Canal, across the Pacific and Indian Oceans and up through the Suez Canal back to Cannes.

During the four years voyage the owner had the lifetime experience of calling at exotic and beautiful places, such as the West Indies, Galapagos, Tahiti, numerous pacific atolls, New Zealand, Australia (the Great Barrier Reef), Bali, Java, Sumatra, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comor Islands and Kenya.

All this in the luxury of 'White Gull's' accommodations. And, most important, he was aboard a sailing ship which was truly built for such a voyage, nevertheless maintaining the amenities of a large power yacht, cruising four years across all these waters without a problem.

Who has got the money and dreams of such a worldwide exploration on the world's best, most comfortable stay sail schooner in the world which is now waiting for her next owner?

This person has the possibility to acquire 'White Gull', which has been maintained to the highest standards and just brought up to top condition under the supervision of Veritas with a certificate valid for the next 5 years.

A very extensive inventory of spares is kept aboard. Always reachable via the most modern communication, two independent satellite systems, faxes and everything necessary for a businessman to stay in instant contact with the outside world.

The yacht has never been chartered and has always been cherished by the owner.

All water sports equipment are carried on board: complete diving facilities, a sailing dinghy and a catamaran, three tenders, and sophisticated big game fishing equipment.

LOA: 49 metres
 Beam: 9 metres
 Draft: 4 metres

Surveyor's appraisal (1993) US\$ 12,500,000.-
 Asking price US\$ 11,000,000.-
 Financing possibilities are available on request.

If you are interested, please send your fax to: **32.89.721913

3289721913

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Victory for Open Trade and for Clinton

By Brian Beedham

Moving Ahead With China

As a candidate, Bill Clinton condemned George Bush's muted request in China to clean up its act on human rights, arms proliferation and trade as "coddling" dictators in Beijing. After 10 months as president, Mr. Clinton, who meets this Friday with China's president, Jiang Zemin, seems to have embraced much of the Bush approach.

That is not necessarily bad. The United States has a compelling interest in a stable, nonhostile and reform-oriented China. As Beijing emerges from the Deng Xiaoping era, U.S. huffing is unlikely to produce any constructive policy changes. Most important, Mr. Clinton must leave Chinese leaders certain that he will use America's limited leverage toward a few basic goals: amnesty or parole for political prisoners, limiting weapons proliferation and upholding trade agreements.

The administration has conducted a broad review of China policy. It worried that lack of progress on human rights, proliferation and trade might trigger punitive tariffs next summer, when Mr. Clinton's one-year conditional renewal of trade privileges expires. Sensibly, diplomats and trade officials looked for ways to steer the relationship away from the precipice. The result: a combination of friendly U.S. gestures with reminders that China, too, had in hand a little.

Washington eased its restrictions on high-level meetings and proposed lifting restrictions on military sales if China promised to refrain from further transfers of missile tech-

nology. But it reminded Beijing that a Dec. 31 deadline for resolving trade grievances remained in force, and that a last-minute flurry of human rights gestures would not be enough to assure renewal of low tariff privileges. China's response is not yet clear. A new crack-down on free expression is under way. But there have been some promising signs, for example, a declaration that China might let the Red Cross visit its prisons, and efforts to help resolve the North Korean nuclear problem.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Jiang planned no formal bargaining session. Mr. Clinton had no lists of demands. But China knows through diplomatic channels what moves would be most welcome. On human rights these include following through on Red Cross visits and medical release, as provided under Chinese law, for ailing political prisoners like Wang Jintao, the democracy activist, Gao Yu, a journalist detained as she was to depart for a U.S. visit, and Bao Tong, a top aide to the former Communist Party leader Zhou Ziyang.

On proliferation, the Chinese need to stop sales of sensitive missile technologies. And on trade, they need not only to resolve import, export and intellectual property grievances but also to allow outside inspection of factories thought to be exporting prisoner-made goods.

Improved relations between the United States and China are in everyone's interest. But there is only so much that Washington can do without help from Beijing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON — Here at last is a clear-cut victory for Bill Clinton, and let Al Gore's name be deservedly added.

The Clinton administration was slow to throw itself into the fight for the North American Free Trade Agreement. It made some foolish compromises in the drafting of the deal. And it used dubious means to win some of the votes it needed.

The prospects are now much brighter for GATT next month.

The Clinton administration was slow to throw itself into the fight for the North American Free Trade Agreement. It made some foolish compromises in the drafting of the deal. And it used dubious means to win some of the votes it needed.

Prospects are now much brighter that the even more important GATT negotiation can next month be brought to the agreement of the world needs.

It is true that some Europeans, looking at the simultaneous emergence this week of a North American free trade area and a looser Asia-Pacific economic zone, will say that this is a reason for building up Fortress Europe and forgetting about GATT.

But far more Europeans will probably draw the opposite conclusion: that it would now be desperately dangerous for Europe to be drawn into a protectionist battle against the stronger economies of North America and East Asia. If the anti-protectionists in the United States could win this week's fight, their allies in Europe can march into next month's with higher heart.

Because trade is part of geopolitics, Wednesday night's vote also strengthens America's ability to shape the coming century.

The United States has now made itself the core of an emerging new club of the Americas. It has

prospects are now much brighter that the even more important GATT negotiation can next month be brought to the agreement of the world needs.

It is true that some Europeans, looking at the simultaneous emergence this week of a North American free trade area and a looser Asia-Pacific economic zone, will say that this is a reason for building up Fortress Europe and forgetting about GATT.

But far more Europeans will probably draw the opposite conclusion: that it would now be desperately dangerous for Europe to be drawn into a protectionist battle against the stronger economies of North America and East Asia. If the anti-protectionists in the United States could win this week's fight, their allies in Europe can march into next month's with higher heart.

Because trade is part of geopolitics, Wednesday night's vote also strengthens America's ability to shape the coming century.

The United States has now made itself the core of an emerging new club of the Americas. It has

begun to assemble another new club, the countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group. It is not part of the European Community, but almost everyone now acknowledges that America is indispensable to the military security of Europe. No other country has so many threads running into its hands.

Best of all, perhaps, the NAFTA vote says something reassuring about the temper of the American people.

It is perfectly true, as NAFTA's opponents argued, that this agreement is going to cause pain. Some Americans will lose their jobs; many will have to learn new kinds of work. It will in the end, as free trade always does, bring more good than bad, but Americans were not necessarily going to see that, it would.

Sometimes recently it has seemed possible that the open, risk-accepting, ready-to-experiment America that achieved so much in the 20th century might at last be growing tired, and withdrawing into itself. Maybe it is not. That would be good news for the 21st century.

International Herald Tribune

Variations On Defense Of Israel

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As a kosher-style breakfast for media biggies at Blair House, the prime minister of Israel made a little diplomatic history. Yitzhak Rabin was asked if he was putting talks with Syria on a back burner while his public as home digested the heaping plateful of PLO recognition. His reply: "There has not been an agreement in our area without direct, secret contacts. We have none going on now with Syria."

That was a stunner. For the first time, the head of a government was complaining publicly about another country's unwillingness to engage in secret talks. In this new era of diplomacy, where the openly face-to-face stuff is window dressing, that meant that Israel thinks Syria is not serious about pursuing peace.

To illustrate Syria's mischief-making, he fed us a news tip: A shipment of weapons from Iran was sent via Syria to General Mohammed Farrah Aidid in Somalia six weeks to two months ago. The arms were intercepted; Prime Minister Rabin would not say by whom. (This caught the CIA's flax-tongued and caused great scurrying-around in spookdom, but prime ministers rarely make this kind of thing up.)

Focusing on Syrian intransigence and the long-term danger from Iranian fundamentalism, Mr. Rabin seeks to shift attention away from Yasser Arafat's inability to tamp down violence from Palestinians.

The struggle within the PLO, and the war between the PLO and Hamas, have generated casualties that dispelled the euphoria following the handshake that shook the world.

Local elections in Israel were won last week by Likud candidates; when Faisal Husseini spent the word in Jerusalem to Israeli Arabs to vote for Labor's beloved Mayor Teddy Kollek, Orthodox Jews turned out in droves to elect his opponent. (New York's David Dinkins can empathize.)

Perhaps to emphasize his tough-minded pragmatism to the Israeli center, Mr. Rabin derogated human rights as the basis for diplomacy. You don't have democracy and human rights in the Third World, he told his breakfast guests. The question to be asked of less-than-democratic leaders is whether they will join the fight against total global disorder.

He pointed to China, where Mikhail Gorbachev is dithered for permitting glasnost, which Chinese autocrats say led to his ouster. And Mr. Rabin pointed out that human rights critics of the shah of Iran were later treated to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. I think he said that to justify arms sales to despots. More about this misguided priority of order over freedom in a moment.

Meanwhile, up in New York, another former Israeli general and defense minister was talking to friends about Mr. Rabin's agreement with Chairman Arafat, characterizing it as "a great mistake." However, Ariel Sharon acknowledges, "they're our government; they signed the Declaration of Principles; we cannot go back."

The longtime Likudnik, who may one day challenge Benjamin Netanyahu's leadership on a never-lover-again stranger platform, adds: "I'm saying — be careful. Israel must remain responsible for internal security in Judea and Samaria, to prevent hoodlums — and autonomy should not be granted over all the area." Example: Why need complete control of the hills east of Be'er-Sheva International Airport, where low-flying planes could be brought down by people with Stingers and SAM-7s?

Mr. Sharon thinks that "the PLO has a clear goal in three negotiations: a Palestinian state, its capital Jerusalem — they're already setting up in the Orient House Hotel. Our government has no goal but peace." Mr. Sharon is pressing, as before, for a "division of the West Bank that would provide self-government for Palestinians and security for Israelis."

I think that territorial compromise makes sense; it's better than an all-or-nothing approach to determining good behavior, which seems to be Labor's global vision.

That is for Israelis to decide. But Israel's supporters in America ought to make clear that a worldwide concern for human rights is in every democratic's national interest.

To stay strong, Israel's arms industry needs foreign customers, just as America's does. But if this Israeli prime minister, standing on the brink of greatness, chooses only pragmatic self-interest to determine foreign policy, he will undermine the moral basis of American support for democratic Israel.

The New York Times

A Stronger President

NAFTA's passage by the House of Representatives is a triumph for Bill Clinton, but also a triumph for America and its economic future. Before the analysis of the political tactics and the endless scoring of winners and losers begin, it is useful to recall what this great struggle was about. Expanding trade has been one of the engines of economic growth in the United States and throughout the world ever since the end of World War II. The question here was whether to expand trade further with Mexico — one of the more rapidly developing markets of American exports — and keep the engine going.

The Republicans supplied more than half of the votes to pass NAFTA, as they had promised. For that, much credit is owed to their leaders. At first, some Republicans had been tempted to vote against it for the sheer partisan pleasure of embarrassing a Democratic president. But in the end most voted for better reasons.

President Clinton has now taken great risks and won spectacular victories on two crucial pieces of legislation. Last summer his budget bill, with its deficit reductions, got through the Senate only on the vice president's vote. Wednesday night's vote in the House on NAFTA was in doubt almost to the end of the weeks of debate. These fierce battles are evi-

dence of the difficulty of the changes that Mr. Clinton is forcing on Congress and his party. He insisted on real and substantial deficit cuts from a Congress accustomed to offering little more than lip service. As the Senate's vote on that issue showed, he was pressing the limits of the possible.

The fight over NAFTA goes back to Mr. Clinton's campaign promises that, in a departure from tradition, he was not going to allow his party in to be taken hostage by the various lobbies and interest groups that claim to speak for it. When the labor movement asserted the right to veto the trade agreement, he resisted — and fortunately — won. Had he lost, the effects would have reached far beyond trade.

The first consequences of the NAFTA vote will be visible at this week's conference of the Pacific Rim governments in Seattle. If President Clinton had lost, the Asians would have concluded, reasonably enough, that they could discount any American attempts at leadership or change from their present patterns of conduct. Instead, as it has turned out, they are dealing with a strong and confident president who has just demonstrated his ability to keep his own country with him on a difficult choice. Even the people who lost in Wednesday night's vote can find some satisfaction in that.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A New Identity for Democrats? Voting With the Winners

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — To understand the historic significance of President Bill Clinton's NAFTA victory for him and his party, it is useful to look back to the Democratic National Convention of 1984.

The rhetoric of those on the losing side of the NAFTA fight echoes the themes of the San Francisco convention. As they saw a Democratic presidential line up the votes to pass a free trade agreement negotiated by his Republican predecessors, civil rights leaders like Representative John Lewis of Georgia, and union loyalists like Representative David Bonior of Michigan, called on their fellow Democrats not to "betray" the low-wage workers they said would be "losers" if NAFTA passed.

These NAFTA opponents were dramatizing a decade-long struggle to determine whether the Democratic Party will speak for the losers or winners in the rapidly changing American economy and society.

In 1984, Democrats were clearly on the side of the losers. As a result, they lost. Walter Mondale won the presidential nomination with help from organized labor, while Jesse Jackson won more primary election votes than

any other black candidate in history.

A common theme of the speeches there was that the "victims" of Ronald Reagan's social and economic policies were demanding justice and that Democrats, if restored to power, would come to their aid.

Inside the convention hall, optimism surged high. But elsewhere in the country, Democrats and independents were less sure, fearing, as one nurse told The Washington Post, that the party was becoming a refuge for "unformal, unhappy people." A Post report from St. Louis said that "for Mondale, the only sure support came from members of the group who represent the party's hard core — blacks, union members and older Democrats — who said they feel threatened by economic uncertainty."

That report foretold Mr. Mondale's 49-state landslide defeat.

In 1988, Michael Dukakis, a suburban reform politician, did manage to expand the Democratic vote in middle- and upper-income precincts, especially in growth-oriented areas like the Northwest and New England. He lost, but he paved the way for Mr. Clinton to make a similar appeal to future-oriented, younger, suburban Democrats and independents.

Mr. Clinton won some of them, but it was mainly the older, poorer and black Democrats, disillusioned with the 12-year Republican economic record, who gave him victory.

He had that traditional constituency in mind when he framed his budget and economic plan. That budget was traditionally Democratic: it raised taxes on the wealthy and boosted spending on the poor. All the votes for it came from Democrats, most of them from the core districts that Mr. Clinton carried in November and which also sent labor-oriented or minority members to the House.

But Mr. Clinton does not want the Democrats to be the party of losers. He and Vice President Al Gore cast the NAFTA fight as a battle between

"hope and fear." By winning that fight, Mr. Clinton may have taken a major step toward proving himself a "different kind of Democrat." But his party did not follow him.

Wednesday's coalition bore no resemblance to the one that passed the Clinton budget. On NAFTA, three of every four Republicans voted with Mr. Clinton; three of five Democrats opposed him. Members from the core Democratic districts that gave Mr. Clinton majorities in 1992 voted against NAFTA, 61 to 37. In the districts where Mr. Clinton won a plurality but not a majority, the split was 86 to 72 against the George Bush, NAFTA prevailed 125 to 53.

In the long run, Mr. Clinton cannot govern with votes from Mr. Bush's constituents, and he has not converted his party from what it was. The Democratic Party may move to his position by 1996 — or it may welcome someone who will challenge Mr. Clinton and his views. Either way, this NAFTA vote will be seen as a landmark in the Democrats' struggle to choose whether to be the party of losers or of winners.

The Washington Post

In Taiwan, Uneasy Aspiration Out on the Margin

By Flora Lewis

TAIPEI — A senior economic official, not the president, represents Taiwan at the Seattle summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum this week. It is China's condition for attending, a reminder of its claim to sovereignty, but also an example of the deliberate but evasive ambiguity of the notion of "one China."

Here, people regret the discrimination but say, "Taiwan's just glad to be there." In fact, some say with harsh criticism how much they regret the late Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to accept an ordinary seat in the UN General Assembly when Beijing took over China's Security Council seat in 1971.

Taiwan hadly wants into the United Nations now, and the international recognition it brings. That means some elaborate semantic wrangle, along the lines of "one country, two states," since Taiwan as well as Beijing maintains the official status that it is part of the Kuomintang's long rule. There were democratic legislative elections for the first time last year, in which the DPP won 31 percent, and there is free speech and a free press.

One startling indicator was the dour, disinterested tour guide who recited the size, height and similar dreary details of the huge marble Chiang Kai-shek memorial hall in Taipei, and then broke into a personal tirade. "Until a couple of years ago, you had to say 'Great President Chiang Kai-shek' each time or you went to jail. He killed 30,000 people and took 140,000 political prisoners." That was not on the program.

The distinction is still made between Taiwanese (85 percent) and "mainlanders" in the 21 million population, but most people now alive were born

here and they draw the line more by personal affinity or whether they prefer to speak the local dialect or Mandarin than by a sense of origin.

There has been tangible cultural as well as economic change. You could call it peaceful evolution, to use the ostensibly pejorative phrase with which Beijing denounced any new hopes for political reform in China after the Tiananmen upheaval. Millions now visit China each year, and come back with a sharp sense of difference.

And yet, another phrase gaining wide usage is "greater China," in which Taiwan happily includes itself, along with Hong Kong, Singapore and other diaspora concentrations. People don't want to be cut off from the vast, potentially powerful, they hope rich, land across the water.

Separate but not separated is the contradictory aim, which goes far deeper than political calculations and leaves Taiwan uncertain not only about what the outside world will do to it but what it wants. This leftover problem from a series of East Asian wars is far from solved. It could fade quietly in the general rush for wealth, or it could explode, especially if nationalistic hard-liners get power in Beijing and feel a need to mobilize people again with patriotic militarism.

It would be reassuring if agreement on some kind of independence for Taiwan could be reached soon while the trends are going the other way, focusing on business, investment and the needs they imply for peace in the neighborhood. But it isn't likely. This is another reason why continued U.S. presence is seen as so important for stability in the region.

Flora Lewis

developed the confidence to make it eager for direct dealing with the "mainland," as the coded political language puts it.

Watching Hong Kong, it is proud of its considerable advance toward democracy and is not the least interested in the "one state, two regimes" formula under which Beijing will absorb the British colony in 1997. Hong Kong's fate will make a difference, however, because it is now the key indirect link for thriving business and travel arrangements with China. After 1997, Beijing will have to invent another subterfuge or accept direct trade and traffic with Taiwan.

By then, even if it has not proclaimed independence as the opposition Democratic Progressive Party says it will do if elected, Taiwan is likely to have democratic legislative elections for the first time last year, in which the DPP won 31 percent, and there is free speech and a free press.

One startling indicator was the dour, disinterested tour guide who recited the size, height and similar dreary details of the huge marble Chiang Kai-shek memorial hall in Taipei, and then broke into a personal tirade. "Until a couple of years ago, you had to say 'Great President Chiang Kai-shek' each time or you went to jail. He killed 30,000 people and took 140,000 political prisoners." That was not on the program.

The distinction is still made between Taiwanese (85 percent) and "mainlanders" in the 21 million population, but most people now alive were born

here and they draw the line more by personal affinity or whether they prefer to speak the local dialect or Mandarin than by a sense of origin.

There has been tangible cultural as well as economic change. You could call it peaceful evolution, to use the ostensibly pejorative phrase with which Beijing denounced any new hopes for political reform in China after the Tiananmen upheaval. Millions now visit China each year, and come back with a sharp sense of difference.

And yet, another phrase gaining wide usage is "greater China," in which Taiwan happily includes itself, along with Hong Kong, Singapore and other diaspora concentrations. People don't want to be cut off from the vast, potentially powerful, they hope rich, land across the water.

Separate but not separated is the contradictory aim, which goes far deeper than political calculations and leaves Taiwan uncertain not only about what the outside world will do to it but what it wants. This leftover problem from a series of East Asian wars is far from solved. It could fade quietly in the general rush for wealth, or it could explode, especially if nationalistic hard-liners get power in Beijing and feel a need to mobilize people again with patriotic militarism.

It would be reassuring if agreement on some kind of independence for Taiwan could be reached soon while the trends are going the other way, focusing on business, investment and the needs they imply for peace in the neighborhood. But it isn't likely. This is another reason why continued U.S. presence is seen as so important for stability in the region.

Flora Lewis

Competitive Angst

In a remarkable speech, Helmut Kohl has told Germans that they are going to have to pull up their socks and return to the work ethic of the postwar years. It is not merely a matter of pulling out of a recession, he warned, but of changing the structure of the economy and society. Much of the indictment would have been familiar to Americans: declining support for research and development, intolerable delays in new projects, too few patents in comparison with those received by others. But every country has its own concerns; Germany's begin with labor costs.

German wages are now by far the highest in the world. In manufacturing, including the enormous fringe benefits, they are 60 percent higher than the average in the United States or Japan, where they are now about the same. Chancellor Kohl did not suggest wage cuts. But Germans' average workweek, at 37.5 hours, is lower than in many competing countries, while their time off averages six weeks' vacation a year plus 12 paid holidays. "The future of Germany cannot be guaranteed," he heavily observed, "if we organize our country as a recreational park."

This line of thought led him, as it does President Bill Clinton, to the subject of educa-

tion. But the German complaint is quite different. Elementary and secondary education is good, and vocational training is outstanding. The trouble is that, with the rise in incomes, more young people are avoiding apprenticeships and following the academic track into the universities, from which they typically emerge to enter the labor force at the age of nearly 30. Meanwhile, the average age of retirement for men has dropped to 59. Mr. Kohl is pushing a program under which employers offer jobs as trainees to kids coming directly out of the academic high schools. He adds that elementary and secondary schooling ought to be cut to 12 years from 13.

Germany, like the other Atlantic countries, added generous social benefits in the 1970s, when it seemed that fast economic growth would pay for them. Japan, the United States and Germany are now providing an essential service to each other in a time when one of them faces any serious military challenge. The economic pressure that each feels from the other two is forcing all of them into social and educational reforms too difficult and painful to contemplate except under the goad of an external threat.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

When Trade Flows Freely, Migration Slows Down

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — Even five years ago few could have predicted that movements of people across borders would become a major global challenge. Yet in the past three years the leaders of the world's seven richest nations have at least twice voiced alarm over the mounting pressures of international migration. In Western Europe, anxiety over immigration has reached a critical point.

Such concerns cannot be lightly dismissed. Mass movements of ten to fifteen deep-seated malaise, not only the glaring disparities between rich and poor nations but the tragic economic and political failures in the countries of origin.

When massive movements of people take place under extreme economic or political compulsion, they can be highly disruptive for both receiving and sending countries.

They obscure the contributions that orderly migration can make to global economic development and cultural enrichment. Worse, they generate intolerance, xenophobia and racial violence in receiving countries and can strain relations between states.

Addressing the root economic causes in the countries of origin is one clear way to reduce the threats posed by disorderly mass movements.

Export-led trade strategy, coupled with efforts to promote broad-based development, can be central to this approach. The easier it is for East European and developing countries to sell the fruits of their labor to the industrial countries, the less compelled people in the poorer nations will feel to leave home. Conversely, if goods and services cannot move, people under extreme pressure will.

By creating jobs, upgrading the economy and raising incomes in less affluent countries — and their low-cost labor gives them a competitive advantage that can be put to dynamic use — trade can enhance development and help bring emigration pressures under control.

Broadly speaking, this is what happened in countries like Singapore, South Korea and, more recently, Malaysia. Experience in Southern Eu-

rope — Italy in 1967, Greece in 1971-85, and Spain and Portugal since the mid-1980s — shows how the raising of hopes about the performance of the domestic economy can reduce the urge to migrate and even encourage return migration.

And yet the industrial nations today, while anxious to curb immigration flows, pursue trade policies that produce just the opposite result.

By closing markets to products from those industries with the highest employment potential in labor-surplus countries, their trade policies encourage emigration.

Ironically, many of these protected industries — textiles, clothing, farm produce, steel, electronics and footwear — survive in industrial countries at least partly because of cheap immigrant labor. Trade protectionism in industrial countries thus fuels emigration through a two-fold effect. Examples of such policy contradictions abound.

In 1983, U.S. government introduced the Caribbean Basin Initiative to accelerate regional economic development by improving access to U.S. markets. About the same time, the United States adopted regulations requiring a 76 percent reduction on sugar imports from the region. Largely as a result, from 1982 to 1988 the Caribbean lost 400,000 jobs, sharply increasing the pressure to emigrate from sugar-producing countries like the Dominican Republic.

Under the Lomé Convention, the European Community provides substantial assistance to the poor nations of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, known as the ACP countries. But trade concessions are hedged with safeguards for EC industries, and market access is circumscribed for several producers of the ACP countries' labor-intensive industries through devices such as "voluntary export restraints."

Not surprisingly, these countries have lost market share in the EC since the signing of the convention in 1975. Many of them are poised to

become high-pressure points in South-North migration. Poverty-driven migration may no longer be confined to neighboring countries but could spill far beyond.

Most East European countries — not only the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland but also Bulgaria and Romania — are vigorously trying to expand their trade with Western Europe. Recent studies indicate that in a liberal trade environment, they should eventually be able to export about 20 percent of their GNP to European Community nations, compared to an average of 3.2 percent in 1988, under Communist rule. This, it can be reasonably assumed, would create employment for an additional 8 percent of the work force, keeping perhaps 15 million Easterners (including some in the former Soviet Union) from feeling compelled to migrate to the West.

But EC trade policies intercede. Despite minor improvements, agreements recently signed between the EC and countries of Eastern Europe continue to restrict imports of a "sensitive" group of products including textiles, agriculture, footwear, chemicals, coal and steel. Yet these very products provide the East Europeans their best hope of boosting exports. In the near term, they also hold the highest potential for generating employment and reducing emigration pressure.

Trade liberalization is seldom a zero-sum game. The growing economies of Eastern Europe, Latin America and East Asia could be as much a source of new markets and employment for industrial nations as of cheaper products.

A recent study commissioned by the European Community shows that the countries of Southern Europe, especially Greece, Italy and Spain, will gain substantially from more open trade with Eastern Europe. As Eastern Europe's demand for imports increases, their manufacturing output will rise an estimated 2.2 percent by 2010, creating new jobs. The EC, too, will see an increase in output, after a

tiny (0.2 percent) fall in the short term.

Trade is not a complete answer to migration. But trade, aid and foreign direct investment can be woven into a new and dynamic fabric of economic cooperation between labor-surplus and capital-rich countries to make international migration more manageable and productive.

If nations are serious about reducing the threat of disruptive mass migration, generated or exacerbated by poverty and deprivation, they will need to develop and implement effective trade policies, evolved in a cooperative framework.

The writer is senior consultant to the International Organization for Migration and director of the program for migration and refugees at the Center for European Political and Economic Analysis in Geneva. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Other Comment

Fears of an Asian Arms Race

President Bill Clinton is now mulling a recommendation from his top national security advisers that he offer to drop the U.S.-South Korea annual military exercises scheduled for next spring in exchange for Pyongyang's agreement to let officials from the International Atomic Energy Agency have a look at certain of its nuclear plants. But would this offer be enough?

The history of nuclear negotiations with Pyongyang isn't encouraging. Each carrot proffered by Washington in those talks — they have included a pledge of nonaggression and proposals for economic, trade and technical aid — has been deemed insufficient by Kim Il Sung's Stalinist regime. The feeling grows that North

Korea has no intention of trading its nuclear weapons plans for anything the United States and its allies can reasonably offer.

Mobilizing international support for taking tougher action against the North will be anything but easy. South Korea and Japan have cautioned that Pyongyang might react explosively if put under pressure. China similarly urges sticking with diplomatic approaches.

South Korea's President Kim Young Sam said in a Los Angeles Times interview that although his country will not develop nuclear weapons even if the North does so, he believes that Japan might feel compelled to. Thus, decisions made in Pyongyang could well determine whether Northeast Asia is soon to be the site of an ominous new arms race.

—Los Angeles Times

International Herald Tribune
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairman
RICHARD MCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President
WALTER WELLS, News Editor
SAMUEL A. BART, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher
JUANITA I. CASPARI, International Advertising Director
ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe
Directeur de la Publication: Roland D. Simpson

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 91 00. Fax: (1) 46 37 18 51. Advertising: 46 37 52 12.
New York: 100 N. Zeebuck, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 732-8800. Fax: (212) 732-8100.
London: 100 N. Zeebuck, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 732-8800. Fax: (212) 732-8100.
S.A. an capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre N° 7.321.2126. Commission Paritaire N° 61.337
© 1993 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0244-4802

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Crank Clearance

NEW YORK — Chicago is determined to summarily clear the city of cranks and thieves. Everybody in the streets after midnight must give an account of himself. If caught in the yards of residences anyone can be shot, if he does not hold up his hands on challenge. Wagonloads of roughs were brought to the station-houses last night (Nov. 17). The New York Herald comments: "Madmen (used to act) on the supposition that men of wealth owed them a living. Now they have specific claim for services. They have been personally wronged and demand an instant settlement. It will thus be seen that these maniacs follow some glaring public example."

1918: War Criminals

LONDON — A great meeting organized by the British Empire Union was held at the Criterion Theatre yesterday (Nov. 17), to discuss the question of punishing the persons re-

sponsible for the brutal treatment of British prisoners in Germany. The chairman, Lord Norris, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, suggested that in view of the statements that the Kaiser could not give an account of himself, he should be tried in the presence of the late Emperor in Holland was a menace to Great Britain. The meeting voted a resolution asking that the authors and instigators of all the crimes perpetrated during the war be held personally responsible.

1943: Berlin Is Hit Hard

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers tonight (Nov. 18) hit Berlin, according to the German news agency D.N.B. "British bombers penetrated into northwest Germany and attacked Berlin with high explosives and incendiary bombs." For more than an hour-tonight British bombers were heard crossing and recrossing the southeast coast.

1350 من الأمانة

OPINION

Just Whistling at Midnight In Newspaper Graveyard

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The American landscape is littered with dead newspapers. Each year a few more dailies are called, and there is no prospect for a turnaround.

Once a newspaper begins slipping, the end is usually near. Even big financial transfusions may not help. For example, the publishing giant, Time Inc., came to Washington in 1978 to revive the Washington Star. The task was too daunting; two years later the Star expired.

Over the past half-century, daring and foolish entrepreneurs have attempted to create new dailies in several cities, Atlanta and Jackson, Mississippi, among them. The results were dismal. Two or three years ago, the Ingersoll chain introduced a jazzy new tabloid in St. Louis. It died with a whimper in a few weeks. The Washington Times, created in 1982, escaped the same fate only because of the artificial life-support system provided by its sponsors, the Unification Church of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon and its business affiliates. The paper's losses are said to exceed \$300 million, with no end in sight.

nickels and dimes of their readers. They had no Macy's or Gimbel's to underwrite them with advertising dollars.

The political and emotional relationships that existed historically between newspapers and their readers, Mr. Baker believes, have been destroyed by the commercialization of the press. Advertisers have replaced readers as the prime constituency of the modern newspaper. They provide 70 to 80 percent of newspaper revenues and decide by the allocation of their dollars which newspapers live or die. By this means, they have made American newspapers the lapdogs of commerce and capitalism.

Instead of serving the interests of particular ideological constituencies, they have become "mass media," serving the entire marketplace. "This has led inevitably to a bourgeois press: bland, uncontroversial and 'nonpartisan' news coverage, and bow-tie, middle-of-the-road editorial positions that pander to an audience of middle- and upper-income readers. Neiman-Marcus, Brooks Brothers and IBM, after all, are not interested in newspaper constituencies made up of skinheads, street gangs or mountain communes."

Mr. Baker repeats the oft-told tale of the New York Post's failure years ago to obtain advertising contracts from major department stores. "Your readers," the Bloomingdale's representative explained, "are our shoplifters."

The present situation, Mr. Baker believes, is intolerable. He would call in the government to levy a substantial tax on advertising in all its forms and impose restrictions on advertising content and placement. He would redistribute the revenue to newspapers, magazines and public television according to a complex formula. It is designed to discourage "bourgeois journalism," to revive the partisan press, to lessen the dependence of all media on advertising and to bring back into the family of newspaper readers and into the political process millions of dropouts.

There are a couple of problems here. The past to which Mr. Baker would return never existed. Advertising dollars did not replace the nickels and dimes of the masses, because the masses were never attracted to the partisan papers of the early 19th century. The average daily in 1810 had a circulation of 500. Such papers survived not on circulation revenues but on political subsidies from government and the parties. Advertising liberated papers from political control.

So the question is whether the bourgeois press and its publics are better off dealing with supermarkets and department stores than dealing with Dan Rostenkowski, Robert Byrd and Jesse Helms, who would write the rules and distribute the billions collected under the Baker plan. That would not, I should think, be a terribly difficult choice to make.

The Washington Post

the evil of which Mr. Goldman writes. The proof is to be found in the newspapers every day. Not one nation, but all nations — people everywhere — must remember this.

Germany and my generation of Germans must be permitted to join the world community as full and active members. We must contribute to the world community, not out of a sense of guilt, but out of a sense of human kindness and decency. Only this will guarantee Germany's peaceful future.

The best memorial that can be provided to the millions of our fellow human beings who gave their lives in the recognition by all people everywhere that they are capable of such evil; but also that wherever there is evil there is also good, and that we all — no matter what our race, creed or color — have the capacity for both.

WOLFF V. KUMBERG,
Zurich.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Evil Within Us All

Regarding "Remembrance Is the Way To Live With That Hole" (Opinion, Nov. 9) by Robert B. Goldman.

I read with compassion, but also with alarm, Mr. Goldman's article. His painful personal memories of growing up in Hitler's Germany are, however, overshadowed by the concept of collective guilt he assigns to the German nation as a whole.

Germany, in his view, will never "become a normal country." Adopting Willy Brandt's words, the author states that there is a hole in Germany "that can never be closed and that succeeding generations have to live with."

I was born in Canada after the war to German parents. Am I and my German cousins, all of us members of a "succeeding generation," to be morally differentiated from the Canadian schoolmates with whom I grew up?

What Mr. Goldman wishes to remember are the deaths of millions of innocent human beings at the hands of the brutal and evil Nazi regime. This fact should indeed never be forgotten. The danger in Mr. Goldman's reasoning, however, is that by isolating the German nation and its "succeeding generations," he focuses on the symptoms and not the disease. German collective guilt allows the conscience of the rest of the world to rest easy.

This is precisely the wrong message to send to "succeeding generations" of Germans and the world as a whole. You cannot focus on a single cancer cell when the disease is in the body. The truth is that all of humanity is capable of

for the benefit of more than 3 billion people in this vast region? Its member states extend from the United States to Indonesia and China and most recently to six former Soviet republics.

Proposing to build an Asia-Pacific Economic Community without replicating the evolution of the European Community, the Eminent Persons Group sees "neither a need nor a practical possibility for creating a single market," a common currency, a common foreign policy or a customs union. This is a realistic assessment, but what then is the justification for establishing such an institution? Has the group not considered the alternative of building on ESCAP?

At least since 1974, ESCAP's mandate has increasingly covered issues emphasized in your article, e.g., "consultation and cooperation outside the trade sphere on critical matters such as environmental protection and public infrastructure."

This month, for example, ESCAP organized a ministerial conference on urbanization in Asia and the Pacific, for which the inaugural address was delivered by the prime minister of Thailand.

JENS JORGENSEN,
Brussels.

An Asia-Pacific Platform

Regarding "Now Let's Build an Asia-Pacific Community" (Opinion, Nov. 4).

Concerned about future trade and security risks, the confidential report to the Asia-Pacific summit meeting in Seattle by the Eminent Persons Group says that "the Asia-Pacific has been the only major region of the world that has not developed region-wide ... intra-governmental institutions."

Did this group forget the existence of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, or ESCAP, headquartered in Bangkok and operating at a ministerial level

the evil of which Mr. Goldman writes. The proof is to be found in the newspapers every day. Not one nation, but all nations — people everywhere — must remember this.

Germany and my generation of Germans must be permitted to join the world community as full and active members. We must contribute to the world community, not out of a sense of guilt, but out of a sense of human kindness and decency. Only this will guarantee Germany's peaceful future.

The best memorial that can be provided to the millions of our fellow human beings who gave their lives in the recognition by all people everywhere that they are capable of such evil; but also that wherever there is evil there is also good, and that we all — no matter what our race, creed or color — have the capacity for both.

WOLFF V. KUMBERG,
Zurich.

Southeast Asia's Stake

The Asia-Pacific summit meeting in Seattle is both timely and important. Let us hope it will be more than a photo opportunity. Southeast Asian countries also hope that the meeting will not be dominated by the United States, Canada, Australia, China and Japan.

CIRILO BARRERA JR.,
Paris.

The Pursuit of Happiness Took a Rat-Race Detour

By Richard Reeves

DALLAS — "An enormous upheaval was needed to take leisure and the good life from the exclusive grasp of the high-living wealthy few and place it within reach of everybody on Elm Street, U.S.A. The upheaval came originally when several powerful forces worked in unison: an expanding economy, mass production, enlightened capitalism and strong labor unions. Today the changeover is being

be that an automated society still lacks the compulsion to excellence and 'disinterested' achievement. And this may be the missing component of our continuing quest."

The politician became president and directed American energy and resources not toward leisure or luxury; he aimed the riches of the nation at the destruction of an alien system, communism. Automation, it turned out, was not a one-step process; each stage of its evolution eliminated some kinds of human work and created new jobs — and more and more Americans were consumed by the stress of keeping up, of being forced to learn new jobs or skills to replace the ones taken over by machines.

That certainly affected my life. I graduated from college that year, 1960, as a mechanical engineer, knowing a great deal about slide rules, steam pumps and vacuum tubes. Within a few years, Texas Instruments, among others, was selling everything I knew for about \$10. You could get most of me in a pocket calculator.

The drive toward new prosperity and new leisure was not exclusively American. Life magazine's editorial copy did not mention other countries, except as places for Americans to see, courtesy of the democratized travel made possible by the jets of Pan Am. But tucked in a small corner of Page 136 was an advertisement for "The world's smallest, best-designed transistor radio" by a company called Tokyo Shibaura Electric — Toshiba for short.

Most of all, I think, the pursuit of happiness celebrated by Life became the pursuit of more and better goods — and that meant the pursuit of money. The race to keep up was fueled by easier and easier credit.

One television, one car, one house, one wife or husband was not enough for the good life — or so we thought. More and more expensive education was needed for the good jobs of the good life. And it was work and salary that were prized, not leisure and civilization — one result being that women who did not work could not defend themselves economically or socially.

One way or another over these 30 years Americans downgraded leisure and cheapened work at the same time. In 1960, Americans thought the rat race was ending. But for most of them it was just moving to the fast track.

Universal Press Syndicate

MEANWHILE

dramatically hastened by a powerful new force called automation. It produces even more leisure, more and better goods."

That is from Life magazine, dated Dec. 28, 1959. "Special Issue: The Good Life. Zestful Americans Enjoy Their New Leisure," was the headline across the cover. A montage of color photographs showed Americans at play. A woman trying out a new 35mm camera, others painting or gardening. Men scuba diving, reading in their own small libraries, making furniture in their home workshops.

The magazine was laid out at a garage sale here, an artifact of another time. "Leisure is the purpose of work," the magazine editorialized.

"The quality of its leisure activity sets the tone of any society, defines its version of the Good Life and measures the level of its civilization."

Advertisements emphasized the same themes. Pan American Airways — "World's Most Experienced Airline" — touted its new jet service to four continents. Bell Telephone boasted that it was experimenting with telephones that would have push buttons instead of dials. In a section on the future, the magazine talked about shorter work hours, medical breakthroughs including diagnostic machines and organ replacement, satellite communications and home videotape, longer vacations and more disposable income.

And most of that happened — sort of. Life magazine is no longer a weekly reaching 6.5 million homes. Bell Telephone was broken up and Pan Am went bust. Why didn't American life work out the way Life thought it would? To be sure, there were a few cautionary odes in the magazine's 192 pages. A rich politician, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, saw it this way: "We have gone soft ... The slow corrosion of luxury is already beginning to show."

The magazine's editorial also projected a dazzling ignorance of the world around it in 1960: "Americans have now virtually eliminated one of the chief drives behind all human effort, namely the fear of poverty. What can substitute for the old drive against hunger and for work satisfaction? Although automation releases some people to more interesting jobs, it may

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GÜNTER WILLE

born 27th April 1943
died 15th November 1993

The Chairman of the Board of Management of Axel Springer Verlag has succumbed to a severe illness.

Günter Wille showed the company new ways forward into the future, and devoted his lifeblood to its benefit. We owe him respect and gratitude.

We shall continue working with the spirit he gave us, to carry the heritage of Axel Springer onward, as he would have wished, into the next century.

The Supervisory Board, the Board of Management, the Group Works Council, and all the employees of Axel Springer Verlag AG.

Berlin, 19th November 1993.

The Funeral Service will take place in the Church of St. Nikolai, Berlin-Mitte, at 10:30 a.m. on 26th November, followed by a burial service attended by the family and his closest friends.

Donations, instead of flowers or wreaths, can be made to the Cancer Research Fund (02/28211/8024896) of Ruhr University in Bochum (Bank account no. 1300516 at the Sparkasse Bochum, bank branch code BLZ 430 500 01).

ASIA & THE PACIFIC Merging Business & the Environment

BANGKOK, DECEMBER 2-3, 1993

A major conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, Mazda Motor Corporation and Thai Airways International in association with the Thailand Environment Institute

DECEMBER 2

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

H.E. Chuan Leekpai, Prime Minister, Thailand

THE CORPORATE RESPONSE TO THE GREEN AGENDA

David R. Chittick, Environment & Safety Engineering Vice President, AT&T, New Jersey
John McInry, Operations Vice President — Manufacturing & Environment, Health and Safety, Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd., Hong Kong

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS AND THE CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRY

Chandran Nair, Managing Director, Environmental Resources Management, Hong Kong

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: FROM THE CORPORATION TO THE CONSUMER

Gordon L. Robertson, Director, Environmental Affairs, Temu Pak Asia/Pacific Pte. Ltd., Singapore
Dhira Phantavanit, President, Thailand Environment Institute, Bangkok
Thomas Smith, Vice President, Waste Management International, Hong Kong

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FROM NORTH AMERICA TO ASIA

John D. Wiebe, President, The Globe Foundation, Vancouver

URBANIZATION & DEVELOPMENT: AT WHAT COST?

Phaichitr Uathavikul, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Thailand Environment Institute, Bangkok

CLEAN ENERGY: EFFICIENT USE OF OUR RESOURCES

Toshiro Yagi, General Manager, Powertrain Research, Technical Research Center, Mazda Motor Corporation, Tokyo

FINANCING THE FUTURE

Aswin Kongsiri, President, The Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, Bangkok
Stephen W.H. Lam, Executive Director, Private Sector Committee, Environment Centre, Hong Kong
Andrew Steer, Deputy Director, Environment Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

DECEMBER 3

INVESTING IN THE ENVIRONMENT: HOW WILL UNEP FULFIL ITS MANDATE?

Nay Htun, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Program, Nairobi

REFORESTATION: INNOVATIVE PROJECTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Rauno Laitala, Project Manager, Thai Forestry Master Plan Project, Jaakko Foxy (Thailand) Co. Ltd., Bangkok
Clyve Marsh, Deputy General Manager, Conservation and Environment Dept., Innoprint Corporation, Sabah

EDUCATING A NEW ECO-SMART CONSUMER

Masao Ohta, Executive Director, Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union, Tokyo
Neil French, Asia-Pacific Regional Creative Director, Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA: A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

Michael Richardson, Editor for Asia, International Herald Tribune, Singapore
Philip Shenon, South East Asia Correspondent, The New York Times, Bangkok
Suthichai Yoon, Editor-in-Chief, The Nation Publishing Group, Bangkok

POLE TO POLE

Michael Palin, Writer, Actor, Circumnavigator and Author of "Pole to Pole" and "Around the World in 80 Days," London

SPECIAL ADDRESS

Savit Bhojwala, Minister in Charge of Tourism and Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Thailand

THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY'S ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Chanin Donavanik, Founder Member, Asia Pacific Council of the International Hotels Environment Initiative
Geoffrey Lipman, President, World Travel & Tourism Council, Brussels
Thamnoon Wanglee, President Thai Airways International, Bangkok
Mingma Norbu Sherpa, WFP Country Representative for Nepal & Bhutan
*Subject to confirmation.

CONFERENCE LOCATION

The Regent Hotel
155 Rajadamri Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand
Tel: (662) 251 61 27 Fax: (662) 253 91 95

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Please fax your business card to:
Justin Smith, Asia-Pacific Environment Conference
7th Floor, Malaysia Building, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong
Tel: (85 2) 861 0616 Fax: (85 2) 861 3073

Aidid Re-emerges and Meets With U.S. Envoy

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the Somali guerrilla leader, emerged triumphantly in public Thursday after five months as an international fugitive to address a rally of thousands of his supporters in the South Mogadishu neighborhood he controls.

In another sign of the shifting political situation here, General Aidid held talks for more than two hours with Robert B. Oakley, the Clinton administration's special envoy to the region, and the two discussed issues ranging from the fate of Somali military units held by United Nations forces to the need to improve security on Mogadishu's increasingly lawless streets.

Mr. Oakley also extracted a promise from the faction leader to attend an international conference on Somalia's humanitarian needs, scheduled for the end of this month in Addis Ababa.

For their meeting, Mr. Oakley ventured with only a few aides and no security guards into General Aidid's neighbor-

hood of South Mogadishu. Later, the faction leader's own well-armed militia escorted Mr. Oakley back to the U.S. Embassy compound — after first detouring to give him a quick glimpse of the pro-Aidid rally, that attracted an estimated 7,000 people.

The talks and the rally's appearance signaled a political rehabilitation for General Aidid, made possible after the Security Council on Tuesday reversed itself and suspended its order that he be arrested. The council had sought his arrest after his guerrillas were blamed for the deaths of 24 Pakistani UN peacekeepers in a firefight in June.

The council on Tuesday voted to set up an independent commission to investigate the clash, and General Aidid — who had been calling for just such an impartial probe for months — had promised to respect the findings.

The council's retreat marked a personal victory for General Aidid, who was only recently derided as a criminal and a terrorist with a \$25,000 price on his head. He has maintained his innocence of any involvement in the June attack.

The futile attempts to arrest the faction leader turned into

a five-month urban street battle that cost hundreds of lives in South Mogadishu.

President Bill Clinton altered the policy in early October, after 18 U.S. servicemen were killed and 75 wounded in a firefight in territory controlled by General Aidid.

At the rally, the faction leader and his supporters seemed to revel in their own sense of victory, with members of his Somali National Alliance faction embracing each other on the podium.

Several American observation helicopters circled high overhead in the distance but never came close to the rally and made no attempts to disrupt it. UN military officials said later that they were deliberately exercising restraint, and they criticized General Aidid for not reciprocating by staging a "weapons-free" rally.

General Aidid told the crowd that while Somalia welcomed the assistance of the international community, "We don't need foreign forces."

"They don't know how to build," he said. "They only know how to destroy."

Rate the world's best restaurants with Patricia Wells.

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

She will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another.

Whether it's the best in dim sum, delicious but secret sushi bars or the finest of French tables, she will guide readers with articles about inexpensive restaurants as well as the grand ones in the world's major cities. She will also share her tips on how to select quality restaurants in unfamiliar territory.



Don't miss this series.

**COMING DECEMBER 13TH
UNITED STATES**

Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

2 Sides Optimistic On Carrying Out Palestinian Pact

CAIRO — The chief Palestinian negotiator and an Israeli minister said Thursday that the two sides would probably meet a Dec. 13 deadline for carrying out their peace accord.

Moshe Shaul, the Israeli minister of energy and police, said he was "sure" that security issues surrounding the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho would be resolved by the deadline.

The remarks came after three days of secret talks in Cairo between Palestinian and Israeli negotiators. The two sides have been bargaining over the remaining obstacles to carrying out the Israel-PLO peace pact signed in Washington in September.

Nahil Shaath, who heads the Palestinian team, said three major stumbling blocks remained: defining the boundaries of Palestinian self-rule in Jericho, control of border crossings and the release of Arab political prisoners.



CHAIN REACTION — A young protester holding on as an Israeli policeman arrested another protester during a visit Thursday by President Ezer Weizman of Israel to the West Bank settlement of Kiryat Arba. Settlers heckled the president with cries of "traitor."

REAL ESTATE IN AND AROUND PARIS

RELOCATION SERVICES
PARIS WELCOME SERVICE: Home buying, administrative formalities, finding suitable schools, electricity & phone connections, etc. Tel: (1) 43.97.04.00 Fax: (1) 43.97.03.70

SALES
PARIS & SUBURBS
8th, TRIANGLE D'OR: 280 sqm, 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
8th, PARC MONCEAU: 8th arrondissement, 2 bedrooms, 110,000 FF.
9th, TRINITE: 2 rooms with terrace, 45 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
ICM, Tel: 1-20 30 00 99 99 Fax: 1-42 86 04 70

REAR NEAR CHANTILLY
2nd floor, 160,000 FF. High ceiling to be equipped.
Two 4-room houses, 100 sqm, each. 2nd floor, 160,000 FF. High ceiling to be equipped.
Tel: 01 42 86 63 83 Fax: 42 86 95 50

PANTHEON
PENTHOUSE STUDIO: 7th floor with large planted terrace, sunny, quiet, France, parking, OUTSTANDING VIEW.
2/3-BEDROOM APARTMENT overlooking garden, sunny, very quiet, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Bath sold by owner: 1-44 01 33 23

ALMA
Freshest 7th arr. building, 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, 400 sqm, professional use possible.
AVENUE D'ENFER
Freshest, prestigious 8th arr. Freestone, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 86 63 83 Fax: 42 86 95 50

16th, FOCH
4-room duplex, 5th & 6th floor, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Beautiful building, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25

16th, IENA
Beautiful building, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25

WEST PARIS - Marolles/Venissieux
High class, quiet, residential, 15 rooms by 114 from "La Defense" business district, near transport, schools & park. All new, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25

4th, PLACE DES VOSGES
EXCEPTIONAL VIEW: 4th arrondissement, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

ON PALAIS ROYAL GARDENS
EXCEPTIONAL
100 sqm. 1/2 studio + studio
SERGE KATZNER, Tel: 1-42 29 60 60 Fax: 1-43 29 62 58

RUE DES QUATRE VENTS: Charming duplex, 3rd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Luxurious duplex, 60 sqm, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

MONTFARME - ATELIER: In listed artist's residence, 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY: DIRECT ON SEINE, SUPERB 120 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

50 m. NEAR CERGY: Fully equipped, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor, 160,000 FF.
Tel: 1-42 25 32 25

17th, NEAR PARC MONCEAU</

APEC SUMMIT / IN A NEW CLIMATE

Pacific Rim Sees Slow Growth Export Skid and European Recession Cited

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

SEATTLE — Slower growth in global exports, recession in Europe and economic weakness in Japan is likely to deflate overall economic performance in the Pacific basin, according to a new forecast by the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council.

The council, which monitors the Asian economies and serves as a private sector advisory body to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group of nations, said Thursday that 17 Pacific rim economies, including those of Japan, China and the United States, would grow by an average of 3.8 percent in 1994, down from a June forecast of 4.2 percent.

Excluding the United States and Japan, the forecast is 3.6 percent. Despite the region-wide performance, however, several economies will do better than expected, including those of Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore. The council said spillover effects from China's sustained rapid growth would bolster these economies.

The council also predicted even milder inflation than originally forecast for 1994, although its economists predicted "significant dangers" from inflation for China and Indonesia.

In the case of China, the council predicted that Beijing's efforts to restrain growth and tame inflation would lead to a "soft" rather than a "hard" landing for the Chinese economy.

"If anything, the landing will be too soft," the council said, and would require Beijing to adopt further policies to restrain excessive growth.

The council's latest report was based on the assumption that the North American Free Trade Agreement would be approved and carried out and that the Uruguay Round of global trade talks would be completed and put into effect.

If the Uruguay Round fails, the council said, a newly protectionist international environment would "significantly restrain growth for the Asia-Pacific economies beyond 1994."

The council's latest 1994 prediction for growth in the gross domestic product of China is 10.2 percent, followed by Thailand and Malaysia at 8.1 percent. Four nations are expected to surpass 6 percent: Korea and Indonesia at 6.5 percent; Singapore at 6.8 percent and Taiwan at 6.4 percent.

The remaining GDP growth forecasts are: Australia, 3.1 percent; Canada, 3.0 percent; Chile, 4.5 percent; Hong Kong, 5.2 percent; Japan, 1.8 percent; Mexico, 2.5 percent; New Zealand, 3.2 percent; Peru, 4.5 percent; the Philippines, 3.5 percent; and the United States, 2.1 percent.

This yields a weighted average of 3.7 percent, the council said.

ward easing the costs of doing business in Asia.

Mr. Christopher said the forum would vote Thursday to admit Mexico and Papua New Guinea and that Chile would be admitted next year.

Mr. Clinton flew to Seattle on Thursday to officiate as the host of meetings Friday and Saturday involving Asia-Pacific heads of state. Even his aides indicate that he may have to spend some time dampening Asian concerns over the North American agreement.

Earlier this week, Winston Lord, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said Washington was stressing to Asian nations that the trade pact was "designed to increase global free trade, and it's not meant to discriminate against other countries."

"There may be some short-term adjustments," he said, "but over time we think it will be in their interest."

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the global free trade institution, will officially determine whether the North American pact is consistent with the GATT regime, as Washington insists.

As he departed for Seattle, Mr. Clinton sounded a theme aimed primarily at Americans: that he would have "a strengthened hand to fight for open markets" in his talks in Seattle and that exports would allow the United States to "compete and win in the global economy."

Similarly, Vice President Al Gore said Thursday that the positive vote on the trade pact "would give the president the leverage he needs to put forward our nation's case in the world community for lowering barriers that now stop our products when they should not be stopped."

Mr. Clinton himself acknowledged U.S. differences with Asia, referring to a "creative tension" between the dynamic Asian economies and the United States, but he said this was a positive element that would allow growth for all.

Some Asian leaders find this rhetoric of opening Asia to U.S. goods a bit threatening.

"There are some who are concerned that the U.S. sees APEC as the vehicle to gain market access," a senior U.S. official said recently. "Our sense is that APEC provides an opportunity for the region to cooperate."

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia predicted that the North American agreement would actually be subsumed by APEC as the Asian group moves toward greater trade integration, according to Reuters.

"NAFTA will in the end be a subgroup of APEC," he said. "APEC is the bigger game."

signed to increase global free trade, and it's not meant to discriminate against other countries."

"There may be some short-term adjustments," he said, "but over time we think it will be in their interest."

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the global free trade institution, will officially determine whether the North American pact is consistent with the GATT regime, as Washington insists.

As he departed for Seattle, Mr. Clinton sounded a theme aimed primarily at Americans: that he would have "a strengthened hand to fight for open markets" in his talks in Seattle and that exports would allow the United States to "compete and win in the global economy."

Similarly, Vice President Al Gore said Thursday that the positive vote on the trade pact "would give the president the leverage he needs to put forward our nation's case in the world community for lowering barriers that now stop our products when they should not be stopped."

Mr. Clinton himself acknowledged U.S. differences with Asia, referring to a "creative tension" between the dynamic Asian economies and the United States, but he said this was a positive element that would allow growth for all.

Some Asian leaders find this rhetoric of opening Asia to U.S. goods a bit threatening.

"There are some who are concerned that the U.S. sees APEC as the vehicle to gain market access," a senior U.S. official said recently. "Our sense is that APEC provides an opportunity for the region to cooperate."

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia predicted that the North American agreement would actually be subsumed by APEC as the Asian group moves toward greater trade integration, according to Reuters.

"NAFTA will in the end be a subgroup of APEC," he said. "APEC is the bigger game."

SEATTLE: Contradictions and Smiles at a Summit

Continued from Page 1

on Thursday as he officially welcomed delegates, saying that his message was that the United States "remains committed to open trade and global growth."

He also praised Asia-Pacific free trade as "a vehicle for our common prosperity" and said it was the "harmony of interests" in free trade and economic growth that would benefit all Pacific nations.

The Asia-Pacific nations are the United States, Canada, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea and the Philippines. The group is a loose-knit forum that plans gradual steps to-

ward easing the costs of doing business in Asia.

Mr. Christopher said the forum would vote Thursday to admit Mexico and Papua New Guinea and that Chile would be admitted next year.

Mr. Clinton flew to Seattle on Thursday to officiate as the host of meetings Friday and Saturday involving Asia-Pacific heads of state. Even his aides indicate that he may have to spend some time dampening Asian concerns over the North American agreement.

Earlier this week, Winston Lord, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said Washington was stressing to Asian nations that the trade pact was "designed to increase global free trade, and it's not meant to discriminate against other countries."

"There may be some short-term adjustments," he said, "but over time we think it will be in their interest."

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the global free trade institution, will officially determine whether the North American pact is consistent with the GATT regime, as Washington insists.

As he departed for Seattle, Mr. Clinton sounded a theme aimed primarily at Americans: that he would have "a strengthened hand to fight for open markets" in his talks in Seattle and that exports would allow the United States to "compete and win in the global economy."

Similarly, Vice President Al Gore said Thursday that the positive vote on the trade pact "would give the president the leverage he needs to put forward our nation's case in the world community for lowering barriers that now stop our products when they should not be stopped."

Mr. Clinton himself acknowledged U.S. differences with Asia, referring to a "creative tension" between the dynamic Asian economies and the United States, but he said this was a positive element that would allow growth for all.

Some Asian leaders find this rhetoric of opening Asia to U.S. goods a bit threatening.

"There are some who are concerned that the U.S. sees APEC as the vehicle to gain market access," a senior U.S. official said recently. "Our sense is that APEC provides an opportunity for the region to cooperate."

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia predicted that the North American agreement would actually be subsumed by APEC as the Asian group moves toward greater trade integration, according to Reuters.

"NAFTA will in the end be a subgroup of APEC," he said. "APEC is the bigger game."

signed to increase global free trade, and it's not meant to discriminate against other countries."

"There may be some short-term adjustments," he said, "but over time we think it will be in their interest."

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the global free trade institution, will officially determine whether the North American pact is consistent with the GATT regime, as Washington insists.

As he departed for Seattle, Mr. Clinton sounded a theme aimed primarily at Americans: that he would have "a strengthened hand to fight for open markets" in his talks in Seattle and that exports would allow the United States to "compete and win in the global economy."

Similarly, Vice President Al Gore said Thursday that the positive vote on the trade pact "would give the president the leverage he needs to put forward our nation's case in the world community for lowering barriers that now stop our products when they should not be stopped."

Mr. Clinton himself acknowledged U.S. differences with Asia, referring to a "creative tension" between the dynamic Asian economies and the United States, but he said this was a positive element that would allow growth for all.

Some Asian leaders find this rhetoric of opening Asia to U.S. goods a bit threatening.

"There are some who are concerned that the U.S. sees APEC as the vehicle to gain market access," a senior U.S. official said recently. "Our sense is that APEC provides an opportunity for the region to cooperate."

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia predicted that the North American agreement would actually be subsumed by APEC as the Asian group moves toward greater trade integration, according to Reuters.

"NAFTA will in the end be a subgroup of APEC," he said. "APEC is the bigger game."

TRADE: GATT Deadlock Lingers

Continued from Page 1

farmers, is continuing to seek changes in the so-called Blair House agreement reached between the United States and the EC a year ago on export subsidies, and Washington is demanding a greater opening of Europe's farm market and an end to Japan's ban on rice imports.

Other hurdles include U.S. demands that Europe eliminate tariffs on paper and wood products, electronics, scientific equipment, and ceramics and Europe's demand that Washington slash its many textile tariffs of more than 15 percent. Mr. Stoler poured cold water on the latter demand, saying many of the tariffs did not affect European producers.

Mr. Sutherland also said there had been significant progress on revising world trading rules. A special working group will present draft outlines for a so-called multilateral trading organization, which would have powers that GATT has always lacked to investigate trade disputes and enforce its decisions.

Such an organization is a chief goal of most members, who resent the United States' efforts to use its

trade powers to settle disputes through anti-dumping duties and other instruments. But U.S. officials have made it clear that Congress would be unwilling to give up America's retaliatory capabilities unless the overall trade package is too good to pass up.

The United States instead will propose on Friday a protocol on resolving disputes that incorporates many of the rules advocated by the working group but stops short of setting up a separate trade organization, Mr. Stoler said.

The United States, meanwhile, has aroused a backlash by refusing to pledge to treat service companies from other countries the same as American companies for tax purposes and by threatening to withhold most-favored-nation trade treatment from countries that do not open their financial markets to American banks and brokers.

U.S. officials say tax matters are a question of national sovereignty, and that their position on financial services is aimed at opening up Asian markets. But many countries regard the positions as further examples of American unwillingness to be bound by multilateral rules.

signed to increase global free trade, and it's not meant to discriminate against other countries."

"There may be some short-term adjustments," he said, "but over time we think it will be in their interest."

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the global free trade institution, will officially determine whether the North American pact is consistent with the GATT regime, as Washington insists.

As he departed for Seattle, Mr. Clinton sounded a theme aimed primarily at Americans: that he would have "a strengthened hand to fight for open markets" in his talks in Seattle and that exports would allow the United States to "compete and win in the global economy."

Similarly, Vice President Al Gore said Thursday that the positive vote on the trade pact "would give the president the leverage he needs to put forward our nation's case in the world community for lowering barriers that now stop our products when they should not be stopped."

Mr. Clinton himself acknowledged U.S. differences with Asia, referring to a "creative tension" between the dynamic Asian economies and the United States, but he said this was a positive element that would allow growth for all.

Some Asian leaders find this rhetoric of opening Asia to U.S. goods a bit threatening.

"There are some who are concerned that the U.S. sees APEC as the vehicle to gain market access," a senior U.S. official said recently. "Our sense is that APEC provides an opportunity for the region to cooperate."

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia predicted that the North American agreement would actually be subsumed by APEC as the Asian group moves toward greater trade integration, according to Reuters.

"NAFTA will in the end be a subgroup of APEC," he said. "APEC is the bigger game."

ACCORD: A Slow, Uneasy Dance to Accommodation

Continued from Page 1

and white diehards from sabotaging democracy before it has really begun.

The Zulu nationalists of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the white separatists of the Afrikaner fringe have already scoffed at the constitutional accord and said they would resist any attempt to enforce it upon them.

In addition, two of the nominally independent black states invented by apartheid — Bophuthatswana and Ciskei — said they would oppose the negotiators' decision to formally reabsorb them into South Africa. The leaders of the two homelands are loathe to lose their fiefdoms.

Under the agreements governing the transition to the first multiracial elections April 27, President Frederik W. de Klerk must consult with the ANC and other parties in handling such threats to political order. If the dissidents carry out their threats to disrupt elections, the ANC may need Mr. de Klerk's army, and Mr. de Klerk will need the ANC's blessing to use it.

When negotiations began about two years ago, it was impossible to imagine the white government and its leading opposition becoming partners in a law-and-order campaign.

The generations of mistrust that divided the two have not disap-

peared. They are reflected in the new constitution itself, a 142-page document drafted by lawyers whose clients clearly expected the worst of each other.

There are, for example, three pages detailing limits on the president's power to declare a state of emergency, because white rulers abused this power to crush dissent. There are elaborate provisions to prevent the new government from shutting off the pensions of retired civil servants who served the old order, because the government feared a vengeful black majority.

In its protective minutiae, the new supreme law of South Africa sometimes seems less a great document of political emancipation than the contract for a hostile corporate merger.

What sealed the constitutional agreement was not personal chemistry between Mr. Ramaphosa and Mr. Meyer, but a growing realization of common interests.

For the ANC, the great epiphany came late last year when leaders accepted the notion of including minority parties in the first democratic government and of protecting the jobs of white soldiers and civil servants.

The man who promoted this argument to skeptics in the anti-apartheid movement was not Mr. Ramaphosa, but Joe Slovo, the avuncular chairman of the Communist Party, whose militant credentials are impeccable.

Mr. Slovo persuaded his allies that majority rule would fall if it faced a "counterrevolution" from the whites who command the private economy, the civil service and the security forces.

On the government's side, the shift came in the final days of talks, on the issue of how minority parties would share power. Negotiators had agreed that opposition parties would have seats in the cabinet, but they were deadlocked over their power.

From the beginning, Mr. de Klerk had put great stock in formulas and fanciful mechanisms, such as a rotating presidency, to limit the power of the majority. Now he insisted that the next government could act only if two-thirds of the cabinet agreed.

In the end, the government settled for a vague requirement that the winners of the election rule "in a consensus-seeking spirit."

peared. They are reflected in the new constitution itself, a 142-page document drafted by lawyers whose clients clearly expected the worst of each other.

There are, for example, three pages detailing limits on the president's power to declare a state of emergency, because white rulers abused this power to crush dissent. There are elaborate provisions to prevent the new government from shutting off the pensions of retired civil servants who served the old order, because the government feared a vengeful black majority.

In its protective minutiae, the new supreme law of South Africa sometimes seems less a great document of political emancipation than the contract for a hostile corporate merger.

What sealed the constitutional agreement was not personal chemistry between Mr. Ramaphosa and Mr. Meyer, but a growing realization of common interests.

For the ANC, the great epiphany came late last year when leaders accepted the notion of including minority parties in the first democratic government and of protecting the jobs of white soldiers and civil servants.

The man who promoted this argument to skeptics in the anti-apartheid movement was not Mr. Ramaphosa, but Joe Slovo, the avuncular chairman of the Communist Party, whose militant credentials are impeccable.

Mr. Slovo persuaded his allies that majority rule would fall if it faced a "counterrevolution" from the whites who command the private economy, the civil service and the security forces.

On the government's side, the shift came in the final days of talks, on the issue of how minority parties would share power. Negotiators had agreed that opposition parties would have seats in the cabinet, but they were deadlocked over their power.

From the beginning, Mr. de Klerk had put great stock in formulas and fanciful mechanisms, such as a rotating presidency, to limit the power of the majority. Now he insisted that the next government could act only if two-thirds of the cabinet agreed.

In the end, the government settled for a vague requirement that the winners of the election rule "in a consensus-seeking spirit."

Away From Politics

John Demjanjuk will seek restoration of his U.S. citizenship, his son said, after the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati ruled that prosecutors withheld information that might have stopped his extradition to Israel on Nazi war-crimes charges. "We never gave up faith in our justice system," John Demjanjuk Jr. said. The court ruled that prosecution misconduct within the Nazi-hunting Office of Special Investigations "constituted fraud on the court."

The most complete jaw yet discovered from a predecessor of man has been found in Ethiopia. The jaw, almost totally preserved, was assembled from 109 fragments after being found at Maka, Ethiopia. It and other remains from Australopithecus afarensis found in 1990 at Maka are about 3.4 million years old. Tim White, an anthropologist, reports with colleagues in the journal Nature.

A Manhattan court has awarded \$6.3 million to two former Transit Authority workers for injuries they said they received eight years ago as a result of exposure to toxic fumes. The fumes came from a solution they used to clean graffiti from New York City subway cars. Paul Perrone, 38, and Richard Glassman, 42, both suffered permanent heart and lung injuries and emotional trauma, said their lawyer, Leslie D. Kelnick.

A Claude Monet painting, stolen from a Los Angeles home and valued at \$2 million, has been recovered in Newport Beach, California, where one of three suspects was arrested, the Los Angeles police said Wednesday. Wendell Williams, 26, a Pepperdine University student, was charged with burglary.

A woman must be permitted to attend classes with the cadets at The Citadel, a South Carolina military college, while her law suit challenging its policy of admitting only men is heard, a U.S. Appeals Court ruled in Richmond, Virginia. It said that Shannon R. Faulkner, who had sued to enroll at The Citadel, could attend as a day student. A lower court will be asked to decide next year whether she can become a full-fledged member of the college's corps of cadets.

AP, NYT, LAT

Memorial Notice

A service will be held in honor of the life of **RAPHAEL SMITH** Sept. 10, 1967 - Sept. 14, 1993 at The Hotchkiss School Chapel, Lakewood, Connecticut, on Friday, November 19, 1993, at 2 p.m.

The Hotchkiss School has established a fund in Raphael's name.



Mr. Hosokawa about to vote Thursday for electoral reforms.

Time Yet for the Nitty-Gritty? Clinton Approach Unclear on U.S.-Japan Trade Dispute

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — When they meet in Seattle on Friday, President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will be basking in the glow of major legislative victories: Mr. Clinton for gaining approval in the House of Representatives of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and Mr. Hosokawa for winning lower-house passage of a sweeping political reform bill.

But despite the upbeat atmosphere that appears likely to pervade this U.S.-Japanese summit meeting, the two leaders will be unable to overlook the threat posed by their countries' relations by a continuing deadlock over contentious trade disputes.

In particular, the two sides' trade negotiators remain at loggerheads over the Clinton administration's efforts to prod Japan toward a goal of purchasing foreign goods in rough proportion to the import levels of other industrialized countries.

By the time Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa next meet, in early 1994, Tokyo and Washington are supposed to reach agreements on several thorny issues such as how to increase Japanese purchases of foreign automobiles and auto parts. And if no accord is forthcoming, that summit meeting may prove considerably less pleasant than the one this weekend.

"A lot of work has to be done between now and the next meeting, in January or early February, and their bureaucrats basically haven't budged," a U.S. trade official said. "So I think the point is to get the leadership in Japan to recognize that and tell

the people negotiating with us what they have to do."

Just how tough an admonition Mr. Clinton is prepared to deliver at this stage, however, is unclear.

Up to now, Washington has cut a certain amount of slack for the new prime minister, who is Japan's first from outside the Liberal Democratic Party since 1955, on the assumption that he stands for moving the Japanese economy toward less regulation, more openness and a shift away from a historical bias in favor of producers over consumers.

Tokyo is impatient, citing the fragility of Mr. Hosokawa's governing coalition. Hiroshi Kamegaki, minister for international trade and industry, told a group of reporters recently that if the U.S.-Japan trade tensions rose too high, "it could jeopardize the position of the Hosokawa government."

"The government is moving in the right direction, but it takes time," he said.

Accordingly, Clinton administration officials say they are trying to strike a balancing act between keeping the pressure on Mr. Hosokawa without undermining him.

Washington was deeply impressed with Mr. Hosokawa's personal involvement in helping to settle a long-standing dispute over opening Japan's construction market to foreign contractors. He also scores big points for approval of his political reform legislation, which is aimed at reducing the influence of money in Japanese politics.

And finally, he may win some goodwill by coming to Seattle

with a freshly issued advisory report advocating a cut in income taxes, a move the Clinton Treasury has been strongly urging to help stimulate the Japanese economy and give the global economy a boost in the process.

But in any event, politics will heavily influence how hard Mr. Clinton presses Mr. Hosokawa. Japanese officials acknowledge that Mr. Clinton, having won the fight for a free-trade pact with Mexico and Canada, may feel that for political reasons he now cannot be perceived as coddling Japan.

At bottom, the two sides are arguing about the same issues that they fudged over in Tokyo in July. At that time, Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa produced an ambiguously worded "framework agreement" on U.S.-Japan trade. Only now, the arguments are extending into the individual areas, such as autos and government procurement, that require more detailed courses under the terms of the framework.

U.S. officials vow that if Tokyo continues to reject using numerical indicators of the sort favored by Washington, the U.S. government will choose its own set of indicators. The threat is that such measures of market openness could be used to apply sanctions against Tokyo for unfair trading practices.

But the Americans say they have hope that Mr. Hosokawa and his cabinet colleagues will avert a bruising confrontation by forcing the bureaucrats into a compromise acceptable to both sides.

JAPAN: Hosokawa Wins Major Victory in Vote on Measures to End Corruption in Politics

Continued from Page 1

countries more firmly in control of policy-making than any Japanese prime minister in years. Because he was seen as serious in his commitment to reform, Mr. Hosokawa received the highest approval ratings in public opinion polls of any prime minister in the postwar era — more than 70 percent — even before Thursday's vote.

Like President Clinton, to whom Mr. Hosokawa has sometimes been compared because of his relative

youth and reformist agenda, Mr. Hosokawa will now be carrying the glow of a stunning political triumph. President Clinton also enjoyed a major success in pushing the North American Free Trade Agreement through the House of Representatives.

The legislation passed Thursday will completely change the way members of the dominant lower house of parliament are elected, redraw the election districts, reapportion seats by taking some away from rural districts and giving them

to cities, and change the way campaigns are financed.

Corporations will be permitted to make contributions only to parties, not to individuals, and the parties will receive public subsidies.

One of the key aims of the legislation is to remove one incentive for graft by transforming the election districts from multi-seat constituencies to single-seat constituencies.

Under the current system, members of the same party often run

against each other. They usually follow the party line on the issues and so do not compete on policies. Instead, they usually seek support through handing out "gifts" of money or by other types of lavish spending, which means they have voracious appetites for cash.

It is hoped that under the single-seat formula politicians will seek to distinguish themselves in terms of policies, a step that would mark radical change for Japan. It is also hoped that the new electoral formula — under which the lower house will be reduced to 500 seats from 511 — will create effectively a two party system. The lower house will consist of 274 members from the new districts and 226 elected on the basis of proportional representation along party lines.

Mr. Hosokawa himself had been a Liberal Democrat until last year, and his key strategist has been Ichiro Ozawa, a senior Liberal Democratic official until his departure to June.

against each other. They usually follow the party line on the issues and so do not compete on policies. Instead, they usually seek support through handing out "gifts" of money or by other types of lavish spending, which means they have voracious appetites for cash.

It is hoped that under the single-seat formula politicians will seek to distinguish themselves in terms of policies, a step that would mark radical change for Japan. It is also hoped that the new electoral formula — under which the lower house will be reduced to 500 seats from 511 — will create effectively a two party system. The lower house will consist of 274 members from the new districts and 226 elected on the basis of proportional representation along party lines.

Mr. Hosokawa himself had been a Liberal Democrat until last year, and his key strategist has been Ichiro Ozawa, a senior Liberal Democratic official until his departure to June.

CLINTON: Shades of LBJ

Continued from Page 1

ern world and trying to hide from it.

He won support, too, because his much-maligned staff turned in a sterling performance that won praise from a tough jury on Capitol Hill. A Democrat who fell into line only this week commented, "The gang that couldn't shoot straight must have been taking a lot of target practice over the summer."

Finally, Mr. Clinton was willing to gamble, not only in launching a campaign for the trade pact when it seemed doomed but in sanctioning the debate between Vice President Al Gore and Ross Perot.

It was not his idea to start with; it was cooked up in the vice president's office, where any chance to speak for the administration is welcome. But Mr. Clinton bought it, Mr. Gore delivered, and the impact seems to have been considerable, if only on White House morale.

Administration economists and some of their academic colleagues think the economy is already doing better than any one statistic shows, and they hope that trade accord will help to keep the curve rising.

There were certain bills to be paid for the approval of the accord. One was the bewildering series of side deals that were made to win votes this week, some of them unashamedly protectionist corollaries to a free-trade theorem. Tariff barriers were built to protect peanut growers and wheat farmers and orange juice producers, among many others. They meant that free trade would not be quite so free as it might have been, but more walls came down this week than went up.

Another was the damage to the Democratic coalition. No doubt feelings were hurt and alliances strained. Some voters may be permanently alienated, especially if their jobs go to Mexico. Some will turn to Mr. Perot.

Give the IHT as a gift and give yourself a gift as well!

Choose between these two magnificent Oxford Illustrated Encyclopedias.

Take advantage of our special gift rate: **44% off the cover price!**

A subscription to the IHT is an ideal year-long gift for a friend or business acquaintance — especially at our special gift rate of up to 44% off the cover price.

For each six- or twelve-month gift subscription that you order we will send you one of the Oxford Encyclopedias illustrated above — absolutely free.

Special bonus for current subscribers: We will extend your own subscription by one week for each month's gift subscription you enter. For example, if you order two one-year gift subscriptions, your own subscription will automatically be extended by 24 weeks.

And, of course, we will send the new subscriber a handsome card, signed as you specify, announcing your gift.

Subscribe yourself If you are not already an IHT subscriber, you can also take advantage of this special gift offer. In addition to your subscription you will receive the Oxford Encyclopedia of your choice — free.

Just complete the coupon below and send (or fax) us a copy for each order. And leave the rest to us.

Call us toll-free in:
AUSTRIA: 0660 8135 LUXEMBOURG: 0800 2703
BELGIUM: 078 11 7538 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57
FRANCE: 05 437 437 THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 5158
GERMANY: 0180 848585 UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

Country/Currency	12 months 1 month FREE	6 months 1 month FREE	
Austria	A.Sch. 6,000	3,300	
Belgium	B.Fr. 14,000	7,700	
Denmark	D.Kr. 3,600	1,900	
Finland	F.M. 2,400	1,300	
France	F.Fr. 1,900	1,070	
Germany	D.M. 720	385	
Great Britain	£	210	115
Greece	Dr. 75,000	41,000	
Japan	Yen. 230	125	
Italy	Lira 300,000	175,000	
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 14,000	7,700	
Netherlands	Fl. 770	420	
Norway	N.Kr. 3,300	1,800	
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	26,000	
Spain	Pes. 48,000	26,500	
— hard dollar attached	Pes. 38,000	21,000	
Sweden (advised)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,700	
— hard dollar attached	S.Kr. 3,200	1,900	
Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	325	
East of Europe, N. Africa, former Soviet Union, Middle East	£	430	245
Gulf States, Asia Central, Latin America	£	780	420
Rest of Africa	£	900	495

Please indicate which gift subscription term you prefer and fill in the recipient's name and complete address. 12 months (+ 52 free issues, 364 issues in all) 6 months (+ 26 free issues, 182 issues in all)

Please check here if you prefer to send the free Oxford Encyclopedia to the recipient.

My choice is: Peoples and Cultures Invention and Technology.

Recipient's Name _____
Address _____
City/Code/Country _____
My name as it should appear on the gift card _____
Address _____
City/Code/Country _____
My subscription account number _____

My check or money order is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my credit card:
 Access American Express Eurocard Diners MasterCard Visa

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates. 11-19-93

Exp. Date _____ Signature _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number: _____ (IHT VAT number: FR747320211261)

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1.46.37.06.51 - Tel: 33.1.46.37.93.61.

Herald Tribune

Special gift rate for new subscribers only. Offer valid through January 31, 1994.

APR 11 2013

L E I S U R E

In Bangkok, Take the River, Not the Road

By William Warren

BANGKOK — Probably the most popular radio station in Bangkok, at least during daylight hours, is one devoted to traffic. Motorists with car phones call in to report on conditions wherever they happen to be in the sprawling Thai capital, and the news is nearly always discouraging.

So widespread are grim stories of two- and three-hour trips across town that many visitors reportedly forgo its once-celebrated attractions, merely changing planes at the airport for more tranquil provincial destinations.

Until a new airport expressway is completed next year — and possibly even afterward, according to local cynics — getting to most central hotels will remain a test of endurance. When it comes to seeing a substantial number of the major sights, however, there is a way to avoid the traffic, namely, the Chao Phraya River, which snakes a leisurely course through the city's traditional heart.

King Rama I, founder of the Chakri Dynasty that still occupies the Thai throne (the present ruler is ninth in the line), chose the east bank of the Chao Phraya as being more defensible than Thonburi, a temporary capital established on the opposite bank after the destruction of Ayutthaya farther up the river. In 1782, he began building the Grand Palace on an artificial island created by digging a canal at a point where the river curved, and three years later officially moved into the mile-square complex containing his living quarters, audience halls and the spectacular Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

For the next century and a half, the Chao Phraya remained what Somerset Maugham called "the city's main highway." Nearly all the most important cultural and commercial landmarks are situated on or within a block or two of the river. Thanks to a network of public landings, it is possible to visit them conveniently without contending with street congestion.

The easiest way to do this is to stay in one of the riverside hotels. Shuttle boats are operated by all the riverside hotels. While these are free to guests, they stop only at a few selected places, mainly the Oriental Public Landing (next to the hotel) and the River City Shopping Center adjacent to the Royal Orchid Sheraton.

The Chao Phraya Express service — not linked to any hotel — operates up and down

the river between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., stopping mostly on the east, or Bangkok, side; cross-river ferries, owned by the same company, must be taken to landings on the opposite bank. Fares depend on distance, but start at 12 cents and peak at 40 cents (calculated at a rate of 25 baht to the dollar); cross-river trips are 8 cents. The company also offers a special Sunday tour upriver to Bang Pa-In Summer Palace and the Bang Sai Handicraft Center, both near the old capital of Ayutthaya; the boat leaves at 8 A.M. from the Maharaj Ferry Landing; the fare is \$10 a person for the upper deck and \$7 for the lower deck; call 222-5330 or 225-3002 for reservations.

Private boats can also be hired from most of the hotel and public landings. Fares must be negotiated beforehand but generally work out to around \$15 an hour. The word for public landing in Thai is *tha*, useful to know when planning a river itinerary.

THE most popular landing is Tha Oriental, because of its proximity to several large hotels and because boats for private hire gather there in large numbers. From here it is only about 10 minutes (about a mile) to a landing for private boats and hotel shuttles at the River City Shopping Center, a multilevel modern complex in which the third and fourth floors are largely devoted to antiques shops; the facility is also used for periodic exhibits of art and tropical plants.

All hotel shuttle boats stop at the center's landing; the adjacent public landing for ferries is Tha Siphaya. Worth visiting next door for its elegant stained-glass windows and rather incongruous Gothic style is the Holy Rosary Church, established by Portuguese Catholics who fled to Thonburi after the fall of Ayutthaya in the late 18th century. Ten minutes upriver on the same bank is Tha Ratchawong, a busy landing at the end of narrow, crowded Ratchawong Street, which leads to Bangkok's Chinatown, a network of alleys dating from the city's early years. The most fascinating is Sampeng Lane, which extends seven blocks on either side of Ratchawong Road and sells everything from imported cloth and cooking utensils to wedding souvenirs and handy labels for designer clothes.

About a mile farther is Tha Rajinee. North of this landing is a handsome old building marked with the words "Royal Seminary," one of the original structures of the Rajinee School, the first Thai-operated girls' school, opened in the late 19th century. On the right is the huge Pak Klong Talad,

Bangkok's main wholesale produce market, where fruits, vegetables and cut flowers are sold for amazingly low prices.

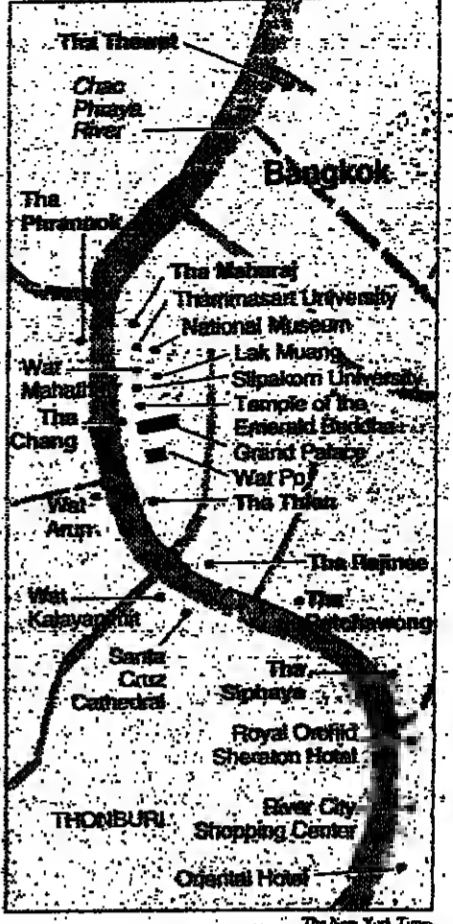
Cross-river ferries go from here to Santa Cruz Cathedral, founded in the late 18th century though the current church dates from 1913, and to Wat Kalayanimit, where the principal building shelters an immense seated Buddha image revered by Thais of Chinese origin.

Tha Thien is about five minutes farther. Foreign ambassadors and other official visitors disembarked here in the early years and transferred to palanquins for royal audiences at the palace, some distance away. Today it provides access to Wat Po, Bangkok's largest temple, noted for its huge reclining Buddha, and a school of traditional medicine that offers massages for about \$8 an hour in a breezy pavilion.

From either Tha Thien or Tha Rajinee, a cross-river ferry goes to Wat Arun, the Temple of Dawn, whose 265-foot (80-meter) central tower, studded with broken pieces of colored porcelain, has been a major Chao Phraya landmark since the reign of King Rama III.

Tha Chang is used to reach the Grand Palace enclosure, which also contains the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. Added to or renovated under almost every Chakri king — most recently in 1982 to celebrate Bangkok's Bicentennial — the Grand Palace houses the greatest concentration of Thai arts and architecture in the kingdom. To the left of the palace is Sanam Luang, an oval expanse used for a gala fair on the king's birthday, Dec. 5, and for public recreation every afternoon; kite fights take place here in the hot season. On the far side of the field is Lak Muang, Bangkok's City Shrine, erected by King Rama I at what was then the city's geographic center and a popular place to ask divine intercession for the granting of such favors as a winning lottery ticket. Thai classical dances are often held to perform in the enclosure by those whose wishes are granted.

Along the river side of Sanam Luang, a relatively short walk, are Silpakorn (Fine Arts) University, in an old royal palace; Wat Mahabhat, a leading center for Buddhist studies; Thammasart University, founded in 1934 and the scene of major student protests against the military government during the 1970's; and the National Museum, one of the largest museums in Southeast Asia, which is partly housed in buildings that date from the reign of King Rama I and contains a comprehensive collection of Thai Buddhist art,



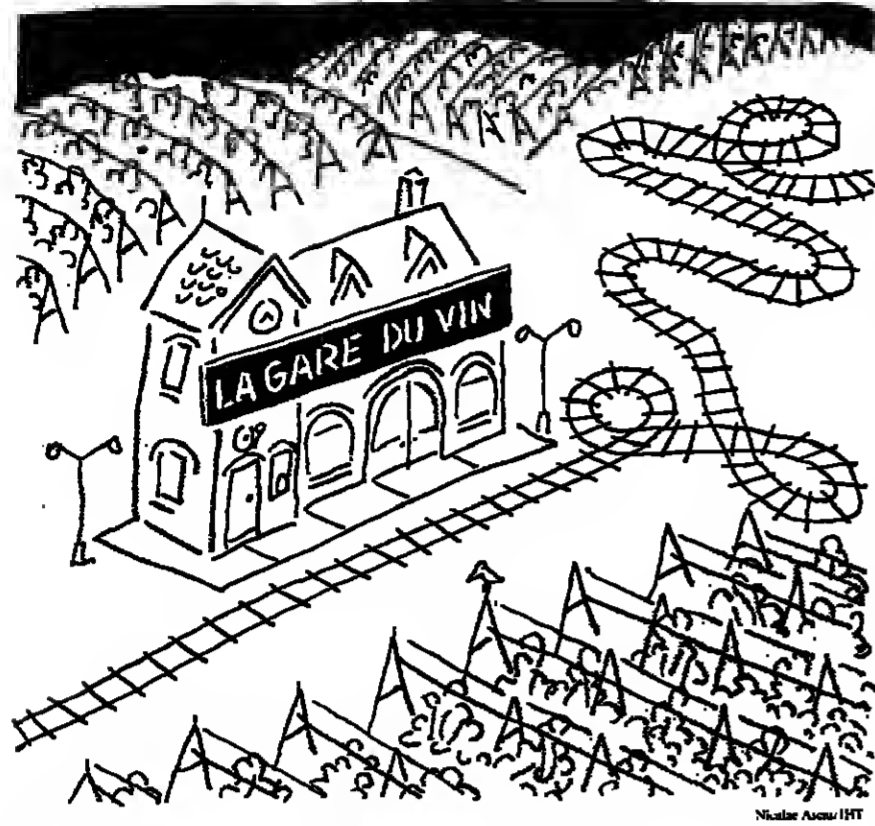
The New York Times

as well as prehistoric and other artifacts found in the country.

Across the river from Tha Chang is Wat Ratchang Kositharam, on the grounds of which is an 18th-century library that served as Rama I's home before he became king; the classic Thai-style structure has been restored by the Association of Siamese Architects.

The Mahabhat, a few minutes up from Tha Chang, about a quarter of a mile, provides direct access to Wat Mahabhat, and is also closer to the National Museum. The Sunday excursion ferry leaves from here.

William Warren, the author of "Waterways: An Explorer's Handbook," wrote this for The New York Times.



A Beaujolais Museum With Little Bouquet

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

ROMANECHÉ-THORINS, France — "Georges Dubouef and Beaujolais, Beaujolais and Georges Dubouef, it's a little bit of a love story..."

So begins one of the many exhibits in the recently opened Hameau du Vin, a wine museum in the Beaujolais-producing town of Romanèche-Thorins. If Beaujolais nouveau, the newly bottled wine that went on sale Thursday in an annual ritual, is two parts hype for each part grape, then this is its temple.

Built by Dubouef, one of the most successful wine merchants in the Beaujolais region, at a cost of around \$6 million, the wine village is a renovation of the former Romanèche-Thorins train station into a delightful cafe, and a seemingly endless series of rooms in adjacent buildings filled with wine artifacts from soil samples to corkscrews.

If there was any stone left unturned in the commercialization of a wine, Dubouef has unearthed it here. His statement of purpose leaves no doubt: The wine village is "an essential tool to communicate, an important key to promote the Beaujolais and Maconnais wines," he writes, adding that "selling wine is also selling dreams and pleasure."

If that sounds a bit Disneyesque, the comparison is hard to avoid at the Hameau du Vin, with its smiling, uniformed attendants and immaculate buildings. The grit and odors of winemaking have been replaced with multimedia exhibits and papier-mâché model villages. Yet there is something vaguely haunting about being in a wine village where wine isn't made (vineyards aren't part of the village either, although a few neat rows of token vines are planted in the center of a courtyard).

On a recent Saturday afternoon, my family and I had the village to ourselves. We visited a collection of wine artifacts, ranging from clay amphorae used to transport the wine by the ancient Romans and Greeks to an assortment of silver *taste-vins*, then moved past caves stocked with oak barrels for aging wine to a room showing cross-sections of soil in which the Beaujolais family of wine, which includes Fleurie, Moulin-à-Vent and Juliénas.

There was a 10-minute show narrated by an automaton of a winemaker talking to his grapevine (with female voice and face). A slide show described the types of wines grown in the region by their characteristics. Next, a film showed how wine was made, ending with the Dubouef bottling process: "For the wine, it's not really an imprisonment, it's more of a retirement."

Those who don't speak French can get brochures in English describing the museum, but the films and animated exhibit — which you must view, in a room with locked doors, in order to get to the rest of the museum — are in French only.

An interesting collection of advertisements and labels from early in this century extolling the virtues of wine is housed in a massive windowless room, and along one hallway is a collection of black-and-white photos of winemakers at the turn of the century. Other exhibits describe the making of corks and glass bottles for the wine, complete with cork tree replicas and 15-liter neuchadnezar bottles.

After working through the exhibits, you reach the tasting room. This high-ceilinged, paneled space, large enough for 350 people, conveniently abuts a wine and souvenir shop, where many of the local crus are on sale.

Even in the immaculate furnished tasting room, with its brass lamps and wooden booths, sipping wine from a glass with a printed label affixed stating the vintage and producer (Georges Dubouef, who else?), I couldn't help feeling a bit of longing for the cool, dark, earthen-floored caves I had visited elsewhere in France. There the producers, in flesh and blood, watched expectantly as you tasted their products, regaled you with talk of the harvest and the weather, and the smell of grapes fermenting filled the air.

Le Hameau du Vin is open daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Closed in January. Entry 70 francs (about \$12), including a glass of wine. Children 8 to 16: 50 francs; under 8 free.

FEAR THIS
The Oakvale Press of California, selling a guide to health issues, says the written press has "blown tempestuous opinions into the path of every citizen," and "amidst these gusty convictions revolves a cyclone of television media." Let's hope their book doesn't fan the flames that sow fear in men's hearts (gall bladders!).

SPINNING AROUND THE DANCE FLOOR WITH A WHISKY ON HIS HEAD
was a favorite party trick of Arshak, youngest of the Sarkies brothers who founded Raffles Hotel. Guests would watch him in the ballroom nightly, and he was never seen to spill a single drop.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT



Francesca Neri and Antonio Banderas in a scene from "Dispara!" and Victoria Abril in "Kika."

Kika
Directed by Pedro Almodóvar, Spain.
At age 42, Almodóvar delivers his 10th film as a comedy-cum-thriller with chilling suspense in all the right places. The script (also by Almodóvar) takes unashamed inspiration from a few old Hollywood films and the result is kind of a film noir illuminated with Almodóvar's trademark bright colors in the sets and costumes. Kika (Verónica Forqué) is a glibby makeup artist who seems to irresistibly attract strange characters to her side. These include a dashing American writer (Peter Coyote), his stepson who is a Spanish photographer of lingerie (Alex Cassavés), and the hostess (Victoria Abril) of a sly TV "reality show" about crimes. This quartet leads with potent and hilarious acting that extends throughout the cast, all the way to the now-expected cameo appearances by Almodóvar's elderly mother (this time as a TV talk-show hostess) and his younger brother (as a repairman of doors). Almodóvar has eliminated the unnecessary excesses that bruised the skin of his last two movies and turned in a delicious

banquet in which women are seen as more stable than men, but not by much. Of particular note are his control of a bedroom encounter that normally would be far from funny, and the intriguing design of costumes for Abril as a femme fatale and a TV crime reporter. (Al Goodman, IHT)

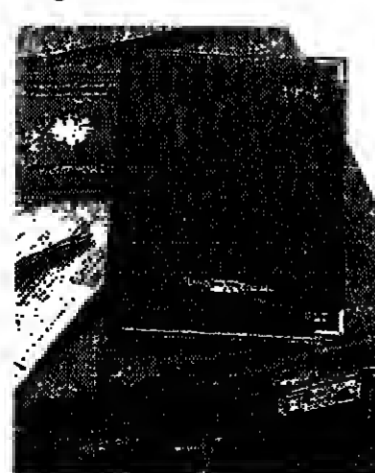
Dispara!
Directed by Carlos Saura, Spain.
The melodramatic tale of a daredevil circus rider and sharpshooter, Anna (Francesca Neri), who is raped by three young thugs when they break into her caravan at night after she has repelled their advances. Humiliated and with serious internal injuries from the attack, Anna sets out next day to hunt them down. The scene in which, shotgun in hand, she corners her tormentors was greeted with enthusiastic applause at the premiere at the Venice Film Festival. But from then on it is all downhill for Anna, who becomes a desperate fugitive. The ending of this revenge's tragedy is predictably bleak. Neri's reputation till now has rested not least on generous

exposure of her body — and, though far from titillating, the rape scene is more explicit than necessary. It is, however, Neri's powerful and nuanced portrayal of Anna that lifts the story above the merely sensational. (Roderick Conway Morris, IHT)

The Three Musketeers
Directed by Stephen Herek, U.S.
It's a little-known fact that the Teen-Age Mutant Ninja Turtles once romped through 17th-century France and that when they took off those green masks they looked like long-haired, teen-throb movie stars. That seems to be the point of "The Three Musketeers," a big, swashbuckling Disney version that manages to incorporate explosions, martial arts and wise-guy dialogue into what's left — not too terribly much — of the classic Dumas story. This "Three Musketeers" was directed by Stephen Herek, whose credits include "Bill and Ted's Excellent Adventure" and "The Mighty Ducks." It was written by David Loughery ("The Good Son"), whose idea of a witty line is "I hope your sword is as good as your mouth!" Together, their efforts do little more than summon fond memories of other, more amusing Musketeer films (like Richard Lester's from the mid-1970s), but this latest version doesn't really care about such comparisons. Conceived frankly as a product, complete with hit-to-theme song over the closing credits, this adventure film cares less about storytelling than about keeping the Musketeers' feathered hats on straight whenever they go galloping. Women are treated dismissively, as when D'Artagnan is told: "To be a proper Musketeer, you must be schooled in the manly art of wenching." In the same scene, D'Artagnan is also told: "You fight like a man. See if you can drink like one." Shot in Austria, and picturesquely photographed by Dean Semler, "The Three Musketeers" is loaded with real castles and local color. No race through a marketplace is staged without the obligatory pedicels, vegetables and flapping chickens underfoot. The Musketeers themselves are part of the scenery, and the scenery really does look grand. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

The IHT Desk Diary - for the time of your life.

Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along. That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the writing space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.). No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year. Please allow three weeks for delivery.



Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's an elegant gift for friends, business contacts and associates — and for yourself.

- Diary measures 22 x 15cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slimmest anéché case.
- Padded black leather cover, with gilt metal corners.
- French blue paper with gilded page edges.
- Blue ribbon page marker.
- Week-at-a-glance format with plenty of space for daily appointments.
- With removable address book, neatly fitted in a blue silk pocket.
- Corporate discounts and personalization are available. For details, fax Karen Diot at (33-1) 46 37 06 51.

Herald Tribune
Please send me _____ 1994 IHT Desk Diaries.
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:
1-4 diaries 312 F.F. (U.S.\$53) each
5-9 diaries 295 F.F. (U.S.\$50) each
10-19 diaries 270 F.F. (U.S.\$46) each
 Additional postage outside Europe 60 F.F. (U.S.\$10.50)
 Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: 50 F.F. (U.S.\$8.00).
Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)
Please charge to my credit card: 19-11-93
 Access Amex Discov Eurocard MasterCard Visa
Card No. _____
Exp. _____ Signature _____
Name _____
Address _____
City/Code _____
Country _____
Company EEC VAT ID No. _____
Mail or fax this order form to: Karen Diot, Special Projects Division, 181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly C/les, France. Fax: (33-1) 46 37 06 51.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOTELS

HOTEL GADDEE ELYSEE
12, rue St-Odier, 75116 PARIS, Tel: (1) 47.55.01.11
Fax: (1) 47.27.79.24
The charm of an elegant setting, the tranquility of a residential area, the peace of its grounds: the comfort of a new 5-star hotel, just steps from the Champs-Élysées.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES
New York: \$100
London: \$100
Tel: 1-46 13 02 02 & 1-46 21 46 94
Fax: 1-46 08 03 25
Multiple 50% DISCOUNTS
3 rue Pierre Lamoignon, 75001 Paris
Metro: - RER Châtelet Les Halles
Tel: 175.1111, land only

TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE
COGNAC COURTESY with Cognac Party
with a charming country house
south west of France. Tel/Fax:
From Paris 16 - 01 57 48 33

HOTELS

FRANCE

PLAZA MIRABEAU
NEAR SEINE & SEINE TOWER
Long stay, 40 to 52 room apartments
with fully equipped kitchen, hotel services.
Family discounts, Close Metro Javel.
Credit cards: Visa 75001 Paris
Tel: (1) 46 42 23 62
Fax: (1) 46 42 23 62

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

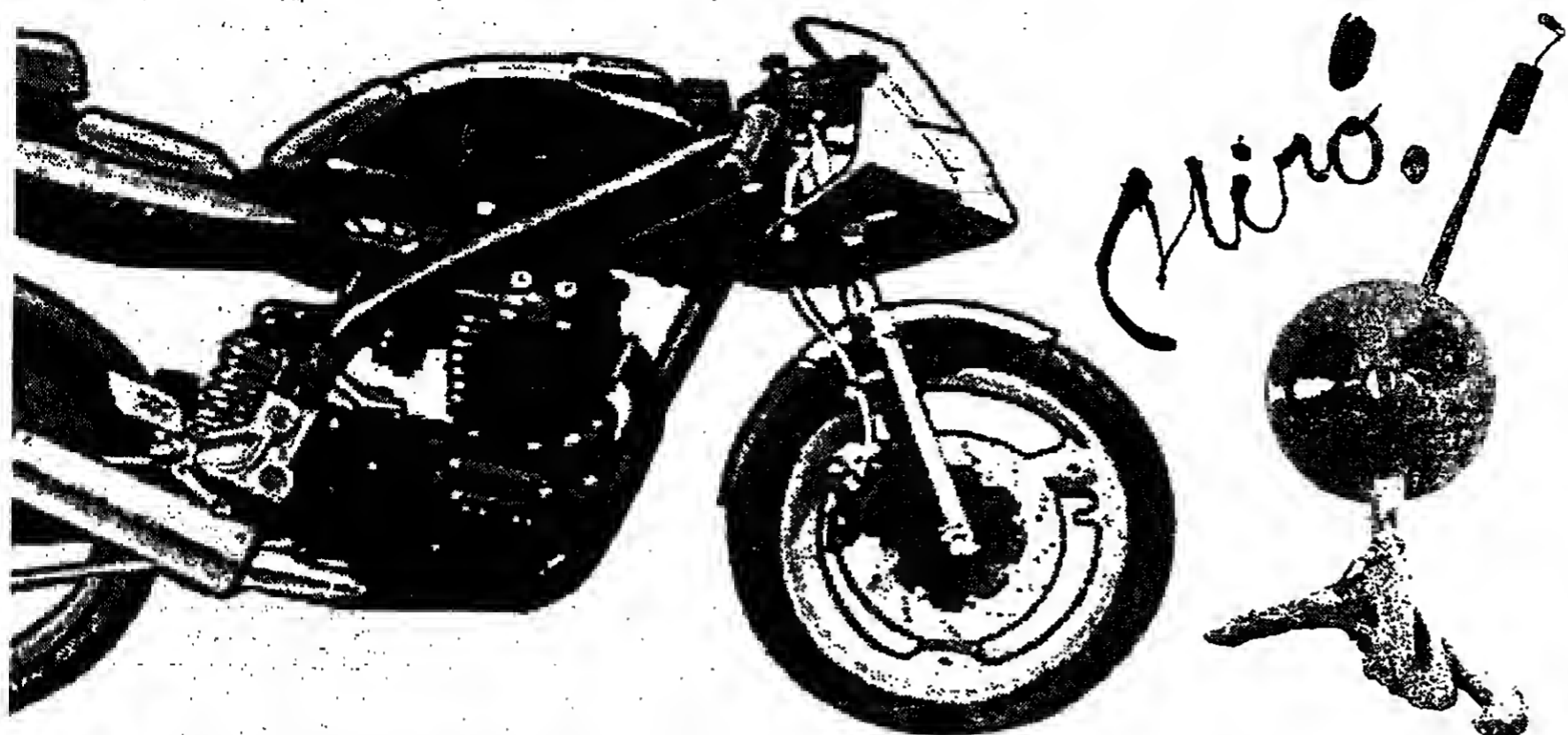
PHILIPPINES
ANNUAL HOTEL, 2138 Route Int.
Manila, Philippines. Tel: 5297011. Telex:
720408 ADVKOR. Fax: 5297011. Telex:
170 route Lacey Monte Rey.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
appears every Friday
For information call Fred Ronan in Paris on 46.37.93.91
or your local IHT representative (List in Classified Section)

سكزا من الأصا

THE ARTS GUIDE

IN THE CLUBS



The MZ motorcycle at the Design Museum in London; a sculpture by Miró at the KunstHaus in Vienna.

Prague: Nocturnal Radost With International Flavor

By Alexander Lobrano

PRAGUE — Anyone looking for a little nocturnal radost in Prague these days will find it at Radost, which is both the Czech word for pleasure and the name of the capital's hottest dance club. Though no one is yet offering "Prague by Night" tours, this bi-level club has completely altered the after-hours landscape of a city where beer halls and a couple of deafening hard-core rock clubs were about all there was to do after dinner, aside from sitting in one of the cafes lining Old Town square.

American novelists, fashion models and the city's growing number of young youths. The Zols, who own a designer clothing store in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, found the space where Radost is situated when they came to Prague to visit a clothing factory. "We met the couple who own the building, and we loved it. The problem was that it had already been slated to become sort of an official neighborhood cultural center," Zoli said. "Then once we obtained permission to open a club, we basically had to rebuild the entire cellar."

AUSTRALIA

Brisbane Queensland Art Gallery (tel: 8407333). To Dec. 5: "The First Asia-Pacific Triennial of Contemporary Art." This exhibition of about 200 paintings, prints, photographs and pieces of sculpture represents the work of 77 artists from the Asia-Pacific area.

AUSTRIA

Vienna Kunsthaus (tel: 712.04.95). To Jan. 27: "Joan Miró: Sculptures and Drawings." More than 30 sculptures created in the 1960s and 70s and 30 drawings by the Catalan artist. While his early sculptures combined ordinary objects in a surrealistic way, in the 1960s Miró used discarded objects and assembled them to give an impression of freedom and dynamics.

BELGIUM

Antwerp Ethnographical Museum (tel: 231.20.56). To Dec. 31: "The Face of the Spirits: Masks from Zaire." Painted wooden masks representing natural spirits and ancestors that are used in such ceremonies as the initiation of young men, funerals and judgments of thieves.

BRITAIN

London Design Museum (tel: 71.463.6633). To Feb. 27: "The MZ Skulptors: Dissecting the Design Process." An on-the-scene look at how motorcycles are created; on display are two prototypes of the newest MZs. Royal Festival Hall (tel: 71.928.36.41). Sellj Ozawa conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra's in an all-Berlioz program (Dec. 4 and 5). The orchestra — with Ozawa — will perform in Paris (Dec. 6), Madrid (Dec. 8, 9), Vienna (Dec. 11, 12).

BELGIUM

Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 507.84.80). To Dec. 19: "The Eagle and the Sun: 3,000 Years of Mexican Art." 230 items from Mexican museums display the diversity of Mexican culture and arts over 30 centuries.

FRANCE

Cannes Festival International de Danse (tel: 92.98.62.77). Nov. 24 to Dec. 1: In several venues, performances by Ballets de Monte-Carlo, Compagnie Maguy Marin and the Lucinda Childs Dance Company, among others.

PARIS

La Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris (tel: 44.59.28.70). To Feb. 15: "Baudelaire/Paris." The complex relationship between Baudelaire and Paris is examined through prints, photographs, daguerotypes, paintings, manuscripts and drawings related to the 19th-century poet's life. Grand Palais (tel: 44.13.17.17). Continuing/To Jan. 5: "Nabis: Bonnard, Vuillard, Maurice Denis, Vallotton: 1896-1900." Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.37). To March 6: "La Danse de Matisse." Three versions of Matisse's painting "La Danse" are exhibited together for the first time. Also on display are 40 sketches and studies. Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.65). Continuing/To Jan. 2: "From Cézanne to Matisse: Masterpieces from the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia."

GERMANY

Berlin Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 254.890). To Dec. 12: "Japan and Europe: 1543-1929." More than 500 Japanese objects of artistic and scientific significance brought together from Japanese and German national collections.

IRELAND

Dublin National Gallery (tel: 615133). To Jan. 31: "The Master Revealed." Features Caravaggio's "The Taking of Christ," a painting that was discovered only three years ago. Other works by Caravaggio will also be on show, along with related paintings.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem The Israel Museum (tel: 708.811). To Jan. 4: "Marc Chagall: Dreams and Drama." A collection of Chagall's early works done in Russia between 1908 and 1920, including the murals made for the Russian theater in Moscow and sketches of sets and costumes.

ITALY

Milan Teatro alla Scala (tel: 72.00.37.44). Giuseppe Scortini's "Le Vestale." Conducted by Riccardo Muti. Featuring Maria Dragoni, Deryce Graves, Dimitri Kavroski, Luca Lombardo. Dec. 7, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23.

JAPAN

Tokyo Hera Museum (tel: 279.24.6585). To Dec. 19: "Contemporary Art from Portugal: Western Lines." Paintings, drawings, sculptures and photographs by eight contemporary Portuguese artists, such as Pedro Cabrita Reis, Julio Sarmento and Paula Rego.

SINGAPORE

Festival of Asian Performing Arts (tel: 371.7863/371.7824). To Nov. 24: Twenty-five groups from Asia perform dance, music and theater productions. Included are two interpretations of Shakespeare by the Izumi School of Kyogen and the Shanghai Kun Opera Troupe.

SPAIN

Barcelona Fundació Antoni Tàpies (tel: 487.0315). To Jan. 16: "Africa Explores: 20th-Century African Art." This survey of contemporary African art examines folk and traditional art as well as functional art.

UNITED STATES

New York Guggenheim Museum (tel: 212.350.3555). To Jan. 23: "Industrial Elegance." 63 objects chosen by designers, architects and others to express the industrial age. Continuing/To Jan. 16: "Roy Lichtenstein Retrospective." Metropolitan Opera (tel: 212.362.6000). Verdi's "Il Lombardi," conducted by James Levine, with Aprile Millo, Luciano Pavarotti, Bruno Baccarini, Samuel Ramey. Dec. 2 (premiere), 6, 11, 14, 17, 21.

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (tel: 415.252.4000). To Jan. 16: "The Great English Vortex." Drawings by the Vorticists, that British abstract art school that evolved in the second decade of this century. The exhibition contains the greatest collection of existing Vorticist documentation.

Washington National Gallery of Art (tel: 202.737.4215). To Feb. 8: "The Age of the Baroque in Portugal." 120 objects from the 18th century, a period of brilliant artistic achievement and patronage in Portugal, including tile compositions of azulejos, furniture, silverware and jewels.

BOOKS

A PLACE AT THE TABLE: The Gay Individual in American Society

By Bruce Bawer, 269 pages. \$21. Pasadena. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

BRUCE BAWER is best known though this unfortunately means he is scarcely known at all outside certain very small circles — as the practitioner of a craft once respected but now moribund: serious literary criticism written for a general readership. His reviews and essays often appear in publications of a conservative cast, though he is anything but an ideologue. Now in his 30s, Bawer admires the old-fashioned literary virtues but is open to experimentation and is sufficiently open-minded to find virtue in a broad range of writers. His own writing invariably is lucid, measured, witty and authoritative; he seems to take more pleasure in giving praise than damnation, but he does both with style and verve. Bawer is also as it happens a homosexual. There is no evidence that this has the slightest bearing on his literary judgment; to the best of my knowledge he has never used a piece of literary criticism as a forum for what would be described in certain quarters as homosexual advocacy. If anything the restraint

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Stephen Butt, managing director of Morgan Stanley Asst. Management-Enrpo, is reading John le Carré's "The Night Manager." "I think he will emerge as one of the writers of this generation that will be of interest when people look back in 100 years' time. I don't think he'll be thought of as just another pulp novelist." (Conrad de Aenlle, IHT)



for political power based on sexual identity. He writes:

"If I feel any rancor toward some of the people in the Gay Pride Day march, my rancor is directed not at their homosexuality but at their self-disgust, at their lack of self-respect, at the self-hatred that underlies so much of their noisy 'pride.' I don't hate seeing people in leather or drag; what I hate is the thought that to some of them, the leather or drag is the cornerstone of their identity. . . . And I hate the fact that such people have succeeded in convincing many heterosexuals that they speak for all gays and that their own less attractive qualities are inherent attributes of homosexuality."

As Bawer says elsewhere, "My point throughout this book . . . is not that homosexuals deserve preferential treatment of any kind because they belong to a victim group, but rather that gay individuals do not deserve to have their lives, careers and committed relationships treated differently from those of heterosexuals simply because they are gay." Those are, in the current climate, courageous words. It may be that the "gay subculture" represents only a small minority of homosexuals, but it controls the terms of public discussion and debate; in taking the position that he does, Bawer risks vilification in activist publications, and sooner or later no doubt will be accused as a "traitor" to "his people."

To which Bawer quite certainly would reply that "his people" are the human race, rather than some sexually defined subgroup thereof. When he writes — in a burst of the impetuosity that from time to time he cannot resist — that "many heterosexuals, after two decades of the gay-rights movement, still didn't get it," what he means is that most of us still don't understand that "the great majority of homosexuals had no desire to destroy national institutions, but only wanted to be a part of them . . . without pretending to be something they weren't."

Acceptance is what Bawer wants, not merely acceptance as opposed to rejection or alienation but acceptance as opposed to mere toleration; along the way he draws a clear, pointed distinction between the two words. Most particularly he wants to persuade that majority to extend to homosexuals the same right to permanent legal unions that heterosexuals enjoy as a matter of course. Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE is one common suit combination that calls for expert defense, but also opens the door to a double-cross by the declarer. Suppose dummy has A-J-10-x-x in a suit, but no side entry. If the declarer has three small cards, or a doubleton, he will plan to finesse twice, but his left-hand opponent, if expert, will confuse the issue by playing the king or queen from a doubleton or triplet holding: K-x, Q-x, K-x-x or Q-x-x. This had a curious impact on the diagrammed deal played to October in a tournament in Campione, a resort in the Italian Alps. The American representatives were David Berkowitz of Old Tappan, New Jersey, and Larry Cohen of Little Falls, New Jersey. They use an opening no-trump with a 14-to-16 point range, and on the diagrammed

Bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and a bidding sequence. Includes a table for bidding results: Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1.N.T. Pass 2. Pass 3. Pass 3.N.T. Pass. West led the club queen.

For more than a century and a half, Patek Philippe has been known as the finest watch in the world. The reason is very simple. It is made differently. It is made using skills and techniques that others have lost or forgotten. It is made with attention to detail very few people would notice. It is made, we have to admit, with a total disregard for time. If



a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.

PATEK PHILIPPE GENEVE Patek Philippe S.A. 41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva 3 - Switzerland

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

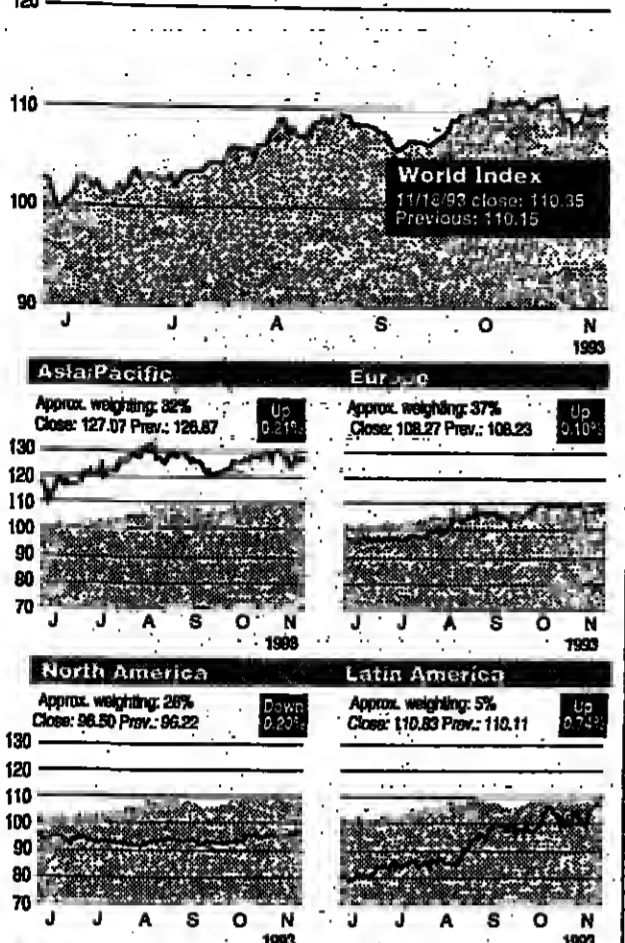
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Latest	Open
120.00	115.00	IBM	3.00	2.7%	15.0	118.00	116.00	117.00	117.00
125.00	120.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	20.0	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
130.00	125.00	Apple	0.00	0.0%	18.0	128.00	126.00	127.00	127.00
135.00	130.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	16.0	132.00	131.00	131.00	131.00
140.00	135.00	Sun	0.00	0.0%	14.0	138.00	136.00	137.00	137.00
145.00	140.00	Lucent	0.00	0.0%	12.0	142.00	141.00	141.00	141.00
150.00	145.00	Motorola	0.00	0.0%	10.0	148.00	146.00	147.00	147.00
155.00	150.00	Qualcomm	0.00	0.0%	8.0	152.00	151.00	151.00	151.00
160.00	155.00	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	6.0	158.00	156.00	157.00	157.00
165.00	160.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	5.0	162.00	161.00	161.00	161.00
170.00	165.00	AT&T	0.00	0.0%	4.0	168.00	166.00	167.00	167.00
175.00	170.00	Time Warner	0.00	0.0%	3.0	172.00	171.00	171.00	171.00
180.00	175.00	Comcast	0.00	0.0%	2.0	178.00	176.00	177.00	177.00
185.00	180.00	News Corp	0.00	0.0%	1.0	182.00	181.00	181.00	181.00
190.00	185.00	Disney	0.00	0.0%	0.5	188.00	186.00	187.00	187.00
195.00	190.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	192.00	191.00	191.00	191.00
200.00	195.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0%	0.5	202.00	198.00	199.00	199.00
205.00	200.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	208.00	206.00	207.00	207.00
210.00	205.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	212.00	210.00	211.00	211.00
215.00	210.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	218.00	216.00	217.00	217.00
220.00	215.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	222.00	220.00	221.00	221.00
225.00	220.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	228.00	226.00	227.00	227.00
230.00	225.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	232.00	230.00	231.00	231.00
235.00	230.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	238.00	236.00	237.00	237.00
240.00	235.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	242.00	240.00	241.00	241.00
245.00	240.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	248.00	246.00	247.00	247.00
250.00	245.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	252.00	250.00	251.00	251.00
255.00	250.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	258.00	256.00	257.00	257.00
260.00	255.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	262.00	260.00	261.00	261.00
265.00	260.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	268.00	266.00	267.00	267.00
270.00	265.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	272.00	270.00	271.00	271.00
275.00	270.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	278.00	276.00	277.00	277.00
280.00	275.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	282.00	280.00	281.00	281.00
285.00	280.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	288.00	286.00	287.00	287.00
290.00	285.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	292.00	290.00	291.00	291.00
295.00	290.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	298.00	296.00	297.00	297.00
300.00	295.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	302.00	300.00	301.00	301.00
305.00	300.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	308.00	306.00	307.00	307.00
310.00	305.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	312.00	310.00	311.00	311.00
315.00	310.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	318.00	316.00	317.00	317.00
320.00	315.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	322.00	320.00	321.00	321.00
325.00	320.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	328.00	326.00	327.00	327.00
330.00	325.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	332.00	330.00	331.00	331.00
335.00	330.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	338.00	336.00	337.00	337.00
340.00	335.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	342.00	340.00	341.00	341.00
345.00	340.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	348.00	346.00	347.00	347.00
350.00	345.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	352.00	350.00	351.00	351.00
355.00	350.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	358.00	356.00	357.00	357.00
360.00	355.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	362.00	360.00	361.00	361.00
365.00	360.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	368.00	366.00	367.00	367.00
370.00	365.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	372.00	370.00	371.00	371.00
375.00	370.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	378.00	376.00	377.00	377.00
380.00	375.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	382.00	380.00	381.00	381.00
385.00	380.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	388.00	386.00	387.00	387.00
390.00	385.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	392.00	390.00	391.00	391.00
395.00	390.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	398.00	396.00	397.00	397.00
400.00	395.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	402.00	400.00	401.00	401.00
405.00	400.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	408.00	406.00	407.00	407.00
410.00	405.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	412.00	410.00	411.00	411.00
415.00	410.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	418.00	416.00	417.00	417.00
420.00	415.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	422.00	420.00	421.00	421.00
425.00	420.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	428.00	426.00	427.00	427.00
430.00	425.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	432.00	430.00	431.00	431.00
435.00	430.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	438.00	436.00	437.00	437.00
440.00	435.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	442.00	440.00	441.00	441.00
445.00	440.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	448.00	446.00	447.00	447.00
450.00	445.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	452.00	450.00	451.00	451.00
455.00	450.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	458.00	456.00	457.00	457.00
460.00	455.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	462.00	460.00	461.00	461.00
465.00	460.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	468.00	466.00	467.00	467.00
470.00	465.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	472.00	470.00	471.00	471.00
475.00	470.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	478.00	476.00	477.00	477.00
480.00	475.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	482.00	480.00	481.00	481.00
485.00	480.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	488.00	486.00	487.00	487.00
490.00	485.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	492.00	490.00	491.00	491.00
495.00	490.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	498.00	496.00	497.00	497.00
500.00	495.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0%	0.5	502.00	500.00	501.00	501.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Latest	Open
10.00	9.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	9.80	9.60	9.70	9.70
11.00	10.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	10.80	10.60	10.70	10.70
12.00	11.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	11.80	11.60	11.70	11.70
13.00	12.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	12.80	12.60	12.70	12.70
14.00	13.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	13.80	13.60	13.70	13.70
15.00	14.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	14.80	14.60	14.70	14.70
16.00	15.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	15.80	15.60	15.70	15.70
17.00	16.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	16.80	16.60	16.70	16.70
18.00	17.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	17.80	17.60	17.70	17.70
19.00	18.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	18.80	18.60	18.70	18.70
20.00	19.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	19.80	19.60	19.70	19.70
21.00	20.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	20.80	20.60	20.70	20.70
22.00	21.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	21.80	21.60	21.70	21.70
23.00	22.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	22.80	22.60	22.70	22.70
24.00	23.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	23.80	23.60	23.70	23.70
25.00	24.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	24.80	24.60	24.70	24.70
26.00	25.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	25.80	25.60	25.70	25.70
27.00	26.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	26.80	26.60	26.70	26.70
28.00	27.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	27.80	27.60	27.70	27.70
29.00	28.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	28.80	28.60	28.70	28.70
30.00	29.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	29.80	29.60	29.70	29.70
31.00	30.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	30.80	30.60	30.70	30.70
32.00	31.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	31.80	31.60	31.70	31.70
33.00	32.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	32.80	32.60	32.70	32.70
34.00	33.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	33.80	33.60	33.70	33.70
35.00	34.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	34.80	34.60	34.70	34.70
36.00	35.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	35.80	35.60	35.70	35.70
37.00	36.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	36.80	36.60	36.70	36.70
38.00	37.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	37.80	37.60	37.70	37.70
39.00	38.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	38.80	38.60	38.70	38.70
40.00	39.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	39.80	39.60	39.70	39.70
41.00	40.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	40.80	40.60	40.70	40.70
42.00	41.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	41.80	41.60	41.70	41.70
43.00	42.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	42.80	42.60	42.70	42.70
44.00	43.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	43.80	43.60	43.70	43.70
45.00	44.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	44.80	44.60	44.70	44.70
46.00	45.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	45.80	45.60	45.70	45.70
47.00	46.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	46.80	46.60	46.70	46.70
48.00	47.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	47.80	47.60	47.70	47.70
49.00	48.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	10.0	48.80	48.60	48.70	48.70
50.00	49.50	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%</					

THE TRIB INDEX: 110.35

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index 6, composed of 280 International investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1982 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers.

Table with 4 columns: Sector, This Week, Prev. Week, % Change. Rows include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

GM Drops Unit Sale After U.S. Files Suit

DETROIT — General Motors Corp., facing federal opposition to its proposed sale of its Allison automatic transmission subsidiary to a German competitor, said Thursday it has decided to end the sale talks.

The Justice Department sued GM on Tuesday, seeking to block the \$525 million sale because it said the proposed deal would create a monopoly for ZF Friedrichshafen AG in medium- and heavy-duty automatic transmissions used in commercial and military vehicles.

China's Stir-Fried Stocks Illegal Speculation Booms in Back Streets

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune CHENGDU, China — With sellers waving stock certificates in a crushing crowd and those buyers capable of arm movement answering with their wads of yuan, Chengdu's clandestine stock market is quiet only in the corner where exhausted investors sip restorative cups of tea.

In open-air illegal trading winkingly described by city officials as "spontaneous," and therefore somehow beyond their control, about 2,000 people vied for slices of China's new wealth in rambunctious dealing on a rainy autumn afternoon.

The speculation in shares of 23 local companies originally sold to their work forces is typical of the get-rich-quick mentality thriving throughout China, and typical too of the sort of stir frying — local slang for speculation — targeted by an austerity drive launched by Beijing four and a half months ago.

Unemployment In Britain at 4 1/2-Year Low

LONDON — Britain recorded its biggest fall in unemployment for four and a half years on Thursday, and Employment Secretary David Hunt said the country's "flexible and deregulated labor market is delivering both economic growth and jobs."

The number of people out of work fell by 49,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in October, to 2.86 million, the Department of Employment said. It brought the unemployment rate down to 10.2 percent from 10.3 percent in September.

Several new indicators pointed to more stable wage costs, buoying the broad impression that wages are not fueling inflation. The Employment Department said Thursday that the underlying rise in average earnings in September was just 3 percent, the lowest annual increase for 25 years.

OECD Urges U.S. to Cut Budget Deficit

PARIS — The United States faces an erosion in living standards and social harmony unless it gets its priorities right and boosts savings and investment, a study published Thursday warned.

The best way to achieve both is to slash the federal budget deficit, says the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in its annual survey of the U.S. economy.

and unskilled workers and contributing to a widening gap between the incomes of rich and poor. These disparities "have the makings of a social problem, given inadequate access to training for minorities and the noncollege bound," the report warns.

Thinking Ahead

For Asia, Only One Issue Matters

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Seen from this strategic Southeast Asian vantage point, there is only one big story for the rest of the decade. And it is not what is going on in Washington or Brussels — or even Moscow.

What is obscuring this part of the world is China and whether it will be a force for stability or disruption in Asia and beyond.

Almost nobody doubts that China is heading for great-power status. And in the post-Cold War world, its strength will be measured not by the size of its armies or its nuclear force, but by its economic might.

Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman and veteran China-watcher, says the biggest challenge in the next century will be to ensure that China becomes "a constructive and cooperative partner" for the United States, Europe and Japan.

If China grows by an average of 8 percent a year — considerably less than last year's explosive performance — its economy will be larger than that of the United States in 15 years, Mr. Lee said at an international conference here this week.

That is basing the comparison on purchasing-power parity rather than current exchange rates, a measure that is in many ways more accurate.

Of course, such figures give only a crude measure of the size of the Chinese economy, and say nothing about its sophistication. China is not going to rival the United States just yet in the cutting-edge industries or services of the 21st century.

Some economists doubt the heady growth

figures that have been coming out of China, which are impossible to check independently. Others say that China cannot keep it up, that its progress will be thrown off course by economic and political upheavals, perhaps even internal conflict.

But Singapore does not seem to think so. Mr. Lee says China's growth "will remain unceasing and punctuated by bouts of overheating and political upsets." But it will not be stopped, because the economic reforms will

Lee Kuan Yew says China's growth "will remain uneven and punctuated by bouts of overheating." But it won't be stopped.

not be reversed and the country will not break up like the Soviet Union.

This week's announcement by Beijing that market reforms would be accelerated and confirmed China's determination to follow in the footsteps of the booming "tiger" economies on its borders. With the collapse of the communist economic model, most developing countries see no other path to growth.

The question that is hotly debated by Asian economists is whether China will really be able to become another Hong Kong or Singapore on a vastly greater scale.

China has obviously grasped the point that the first essential element for a tiger-style boom is the adoption of free-market policies. But the second requirement, education, will

be far more difficult in a population of nearly 1.2 billion than it was for Singapore's 2.75 million.

In China's favor are its increasingly close links with the 50 million overseas Chinese in Asia and North America, links that are creating a powerful economic network already widely known as Greater China.

Greater China is fueled by a potent combination of skills and capital overseas and virtually unlimited cheap labor at home.

Singapore says it will take China 20 to 30 years to modernize, during which time it will need a peaceful international environment.

"So long as the United States-Japan-China relationships are kept in balance, stability will prevail," Mr. Lee says.

Indications are that the U.S. administration, after a slow start, is beginning to think the same way. President Bill Clinton's meeting with the Chinese president in Seattle on Friday marks a move to cast the relationship with Beijing in broader strategic terms, just as his visit to Tokyo in July persuaded him to look beyond the immediate problems of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Washington's leverage over China, and over the rest of Asia, is in long-term decline, both economically and strategically. As the booming Asian economies trade more with each other, they will need the American market less. And the U.S. security presence in the Pacific will continue to diminish.

That is why Washington and its allies should try to work with China now to help its economy develop and to integrate Beijing into the multilateral system. It will be in everybody's interest if China regards the West as a friend rather than an adversary.

Italy Blocks EC's Bid For Steel Reform Plan

MILAN — European Community industry ministers, meeting in Brussels to seek an accord on a Europe-wide plan for the steel industry, broke up their talks Thursday without a decision after Italy refused to give in to demands to cut output.

Italy's RAI television reported. The ministers plan to meet again on Dec. 17 and would hold talks among themselves in the meantime.

Italy's delegation was isolated at the meeting, although the remaining 11 EC members did not wish to go ahead and implement the plan on their own. The plan calls for capacity cuts throughout the continent to ease the current crisis in the industry, which has been hit by falling prices caused by lower demand and rising imports.

The crux of the fight between Italy and the EC is centered on Italy's largest steel plant, the Ilva SpA factory in Taranto, one of the most modern in Europe. The Community is demanding Ilva cut production there by 1.7 million tons.

The Italian government is seeking to sell the plant, although it says that cuts demanded by the EC would make it unprofitable.

Italian officials have indicated they are willing to make cuts of 1.2 million tons at Taranto, or spread the cuts around other Italian producers. French, British, and German producers, who have already made deep cuts themselves, are pushing for larger cuts by Ilva.

The commission is trying to win approval of a plan to cut the Community's steel production capacity by 20 percent, including about 30,000 tons of raw steel and 20,000 tons of laminated steel by the end of 1994. The plan would involve scrapping 50,000 to 70,000 jobs.

But private-sector steelmakers are refusing to accept the plan as long as European governments pump subsidies into unprofitable state-owned steel works. (Bloomberg, AFP)

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

Advertisement for Currency Management Corporation PLC, offering foreign exchange and gold services, 24-hour London dealing desk, and market forecasts for 1993.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Large table containing various financial data including Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates for various currencies and markets.

Weak Outlook Sends Ericsson Stock Plunging

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — L.M. Ericsson AB's American depositary receipts slid in active trading on Thursday after the Swedish telecommunications company's chief financial officer warned that fourth-quarter operating income might be flat.

The company's ADRs, each of which represents a share of Class B stock, fell \$7.87, or 15.6 percent, to \$42.625. Earlier in Stockholm, Ericsson's shares were unchanged at 413 kronor (\$50.05).

In a conference call with analysts, Carl Wilhelm Ros, the chief financial officer, said fourth-quarter operating income might be flat, compared with the same period a year ago, said Michel Guite, an analyst at Dillon, Read & Co. who took part in the call. "The upside will be determined by how much we can deliver in the last few days of December," Mr. Guite quoted Mr. Ros as saying.

Mr. Guite said Mr. Ros was referring not only to operating income and that the company's earnings per share would be helped by currency movements and a lower tax rate.

Advertisement for Blancpain Arfan watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch and text describing the brand's history and quality.



MARKET DIARY

Rising Rates Give Blue Chips a Jolt

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Stocks tumbled Thursday amid a surge in interest rates, a plunge in Chevron shares, and weakness in telecommunications shares triggered in part by a profit warning from L.M. Ericsson of Sweden.

Those concerns offset relief the House of Representatives voted

ment claims The Labor Department said the number of Americans filing first-time jobless claims declined 30,000 last week. "With bonds trading down, people have to stop focusing on NAFTA and worry about the ultimate fear for the stock market — rising interest rates," said Thomas Gallagher, managing director in equity trading at Oppenheimer & Co.

Chevron slumped as much as 4% to a low of 86 1/2 after Pennzoil flooded the market with temporary supply by selling just under half its stake in Chevron. Pennzoil unloaded about 8.1 million shares for \$721 million.

The market was further shaken when Ericsson's American depositary receipts fell as much as 17 percent after its chief financial officer warned analysts a fourth-quarter operating income might be flat. Ericsson's ADRs ended down 7%, at 42 1/2.

Other blue chips suffering notable losses included Caterpillar, down 2 1/2 at 86, Boeing off 1 1/2 at 99, and International Paper, down 3/4 at 64 1/2.

Telefonos de Mexico closed unchanged at 57 1/2 in active trading. The Mexican telephone company has been a focus of particular attention lately as one of the country's major available shares.

Traders said that although NAFTA's passage had been expected by the market, the lack of any profiting after the vote showed the dollar's inherent strength.

Meanwhile, the government said state jobless claims had fallen by 20,000 in the latest week, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia posted a sharp rise in its manufacturing index for November.

Earlier, the Bundesbank had left key rates unchanged at its biweekly council meeting and said it would lower its minimum rate on securities-repurchase agreements to 6.25 percent from 6.75 percent at its next repo allocation.

Dealers described the move as a "controlled easing" that clearly suggested the Bundesbank would cut rates in December. With the U.S. economy strengthening and German interest rates falling, the dollar's outlook is bullish, dealers said.

N.Y. Stocks

last night to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement by a bigger-than-expected margin.

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 19.01 points, to 3,685.34, on Thursday, continuing a downturn on Wednesday. The Dow rose to a record on Tuesday.

"Nafits was yesterday's concern," said David McHugh, a fund manager of Northern Trust Co. "The biggest concern now is what's going on with the bond market."

Declines outnumbered advances by a 9-to-5 ratio, while volume on the New York Stock Exchange fell to about 310.4 million shares from 317 million shares on Wednesday.

The stock market was soured by a rise in the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, which climbed as high as 6.24 percent from 6.18 percent on Wednesday.

The currency closed at 1.7132 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7030

DM at Wednesday's close, and at 1.5042 Swiss francs, up from 1.4963.

The pound slipped to \$1.4765 from \$1.4794.

Traders said the dollar was showing strength against the yen ahead of the Seattle meeting between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan.

They said there were expectations the United States would seek to bring down Japan's trade surplus by measures other than simply calling for a higher yen.

"There are several factors at work making the U.S. trade deficit widen," said Carl Weinberg, chief economist at High Frequency Eco-

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

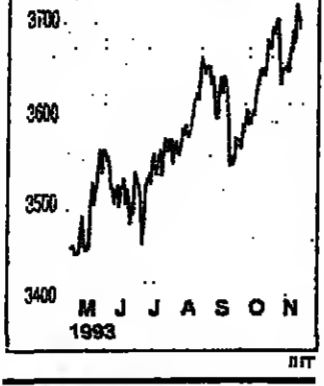


Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg. Points

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices and their performance.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close High Low Prev. Close

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts and their performance.

High Low Close Change

U.S. dollar per metric ton of 1000 barrels

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodity futures contracts and their performance.

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LSE) High Low Close Change

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock indices and their performance.

Unemployment Claims Fall

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The number of first-time claims for unemployment benefits fell by 20,000, to 338,000, in the week ending Nov. 13, the Labor Department said Thursday.

The decline offset a jump the previous week and was the sharpest drop since the week ending July 31. The department revised its initial estimate of jobless claims for the week ending Nov. 6 to 338,000 from 354,000.

The four-week moving average of jobless claims, a more reliable estimate of the employment outlook, fell to 345,500 from 348,750 the week before.

Judge Denies Intel Request on AMD

SAN JOSE, California (Bloomberg) — Intel Corp.'s attempt to prevent a retrial in its copyright case against Advanced Micro Devices Inc. was rejected by a federal judge on Thursday.

Judge William Ingram in the U.S. District Court in San Jose denied Intel's motion to renege a June 1992 verdict against AMD and ordered the retrial proceed. Intel tried Wednesday to stop the retrial of its copyright violation case against AMD, saying new evidence shows the 1992 jury verdict should stand.

Pennzoil Sells Big Block of Chevron

HOUSTON (UPI) — Pennzoil Co. said Thursday it sold 8.1 million shares of Chevron Corp. common stock in a block trade for \$89.4 million, or \$721 million, producing a gain of \$171 million over its average cost of \$67.36 a share.

Shares of Chevron, the most-active issue on the Big Board and a Dow component, were down \$3.75, to \$89.25. Pennzoil shares, however, were up 50 cents, to \$58. The move cuts the stake held by Houston-based Pennzoil in Chevron from about 5.3 percent to about 2.6 percent.

Pennzoil continues to own 9.04 million Chevron common shares on which it receives a current annual dividend of \$31.6 million. The company said those shares were being reserved for a possible exchange of two debt issues totaling \$902.5 million.

British Air Will Get New Hearing

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States is prepared to reexamine a British Airways request to expand its code-sharing relationship with USAir Corp. following the next round of talks with Britain on a new aviation agreement, a Department of Transportation official said.

On Wednesday, Britain said it would restrict flight operations to and from Heathrow airport for American Airlines and United Airlines. The British move came after the United States said Friday that it would give British Airways a 60-day approval to code share flights with USAir to 28 new destinations in the U.S. Traditionally, the period is one year.

California Fires Cost \$950 Million

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Wildfires caused \$950 million in insurance losses and ranked as the second-costliest series of fires since 1949. The Oakland, California, fires of 1991 remains the costliest U.S. blaze on record, with claims of \$1.7 billion.

Authorities reported that 1,241 structures were destroyed in the recent fires. Industry officials and regulators have said the fires should have little effect on insurance rates.

For the Record:

New York Times Co. and Nyxer Corp. said Thursday they will test a service next spring that would enable subscribers to get information delivered over a fax machine whenever they want it.

BF Goodrich Co. said Thursday it expects to report lower 1993 earnings than Wall Street has predicted. It also said it expects earnings from continuing operations to improve significantly in 1994. The company reported profit of \$65.8 million for the first nine months of 1993.

Heisenberg NV said its Spanish brewer El Aguilón, in which it has a stake of 51.2 percent, planned to sell its brewery in Zaragoza to Coors Brewing Co. of the United States.

Dollar Moves Higher On NAFTA and Data

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher on Thursday on the strength of the House of Representatives' vote Wednesday night approving the North American Free Trade Agreement and on positive U.S. economic data, dealers and analysts said.

The currency closed at 1.7132 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7030

DM at Wednesday's close, and at 1.5042 Swiss francs, up from 1.4963.

The pound slipped to \$1.4765 from \$1.4794.

Traders said the dollar was showing strength against the yen ahead of the Seattle meeting between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan.

They said there were expectations the United States would seek to bring down Japan's trade surplus by measures other than simply calling for a higher yen.

"There are several factors at work making the U.S. trade deficit widen," said Carl Weinberg, chief economist at High Frequency Eco-

nomics. "First, the rest of the world is not in such good shape," he said.

President Clinton will lean on Prime Minister Hosokawa to stimulate domestic demand in Japan — and thus boost imports — to help narrow the U.S. trade gap.

Traders said that although NAFTA's passage had been expected by the market, the lack of any profiting after the vote showed the dollar's inherent strength.

Meanwhile, the government said state jobless claims had fallen by 20,000 in the latest week, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia posted a sharp rise in its manufacturing index for November.

Earlier, the Bundesbank had left key rates unchanged at its biweekly council meeting and said it would lower its minimum rate on securities-repurchase agreements to 6.25 percent from 6.75 percent at its next repo allocation.

Dealers described the move as a "controlled easing" that clearly suggested the Bundesbank would cut rates in December. With the U.S. economy strengthening and German interest rates falling, the dollar's outlook is bullish, dealers said.

Traders said that although NAFTA's passage had been expected by the market, the lack of any profiting after the vote showed the dollar's inherent strength.

Meanwhile, the government said state jobless claims had fallen by 20,000 in the latest week, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia posted a sharp rise in its manufacturing index for November.

Earlier, the Bundesbank had left key rates unchanged at its biweekly council meeting and said it would lower its minimum rate on securities-repurchase agreements to 6.25 percent from 6.75 percent at its next repo allocation.

Dealers described the move as a "controlled easing" that clearly suggested the Bundesbank would cut rates in December. With the U.S. economy strengthening and German interest rates falling, the dollar's outlook is bullish, dealers said.

Traders said that although NAFTA's passage had been expected by the market, the lack of any profiting after the vote showed the dollar's inherent strength.

Meanwhile, the government said state jobless claims had fallen by 20,000 in the latest week, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia posted a sharp rise in its manufacturing index for November.

Earlier, the Bundesbank had left key rates unchanged at its biweekly council meeting and said it would lower its minimum rate on securities-repurchase agreements to 6.25 percent from 6.75 percent at its next repo allocation.

Dealers described the move as a "controlled easing" that clearly suggested the Bundesbank would cut rates in December. With the U.S. economy strengthening and German interest rates falling, the dollar's outlook is bullish, dealers said.

Traders said that although NAFTA's passage had been expected by the market, the lack of any profiting after the vote showed the dollar's inherent strength.

U.S. Coal Strike Ends

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — Negotiators have reached oral agreements on major issues separating the United Mine Workers and the largest U.S. coal operators, sources said Thursday.

The sources said the union and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, an industry negotiating group, have agreed on job security, health care and work rules.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

Unresolved are disposition of lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board charges arising from the dispute. The UMW seeks firm in its demand that dozens of miners be reinstated by coal companies that fired them for allegedly participating in picket-line violence.

U.S. FUTURES

Season High Low Close Chg. Opt Int

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts and their performance.

Grains

U.S. dollar per metric ton of 1000 barrels

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various grain futures contracts and their performance.

Table with columns: Contract, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various grain futures contracts and their performance.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the NYSE, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Change

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

LVMH Plans to Sell Cosmetics Unit to Johnson & Johnson

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — LVMH Moët Hennessey Louis Vuitton SA said Thursday it was selling its RoC cosmetics unit to Johnson & Johnson, and the French luxury-products company announced a restructuring in its champagne business.

Patrick Houel, finance director of the French luxury-goods group, said the price of the RoC sale had

not yet been made final. He would not comment on a French newspaper report that said it was 1 billion francs (\$169.2 million). He said RoC, a marketer of anti-aging cosmetics, had been overshadowed in the European market by the Vichy brand of L'Oréal and that it did not have the means to develop what he termed a "very low-margin" business.

The company last year earned about 20 million francs on sales of 677 million francs.

He said RoC had entered the U.S. market this year and that Johnson & Johnson, which does not have such a product line, had approached LVMH. "They were buying more than we were selling," he said.

Meanwhile, seeking to cut costs and better coordinate its various champagne brands, LVMH named Yves Bernard, president of its Moët & Chandon unit, to a new position as head of all champagne activities. He is to be succeeded in his old job by Pierre Leizet, formerly managing director of Yves Rocher SA, which makes high-quality cosmetics.

LVMH also said it was negotiating to sell operating rights to the Henriot champagne business back to Joseph Henriot, president of its Veve Cliquet unit. Mr. Henriot already owns the brand, which generated sales of less than 1 million bottles in 1992 out of champagne-group sales of 40 million bottles.

"All these changes are good news, but they don't wipe out the overall terrible situation in their champagne business," Nicky Losse, analyst at Schroeder Securities in London, said.

Mr. Houel said a recovery in the business would depend largely on an economic upturn in Europe.

Investor's Europe

Table showing stock indices for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, and Paris CAC 40. Includes line graphs for each index from 1993 and a table of exchange rates and index values.

Very briefly:

- The Bundesbank said its policy-making council left official interest rates unchanged following its meeting on Thursday...
Ferranti International PLC, the British defense electronics company, said its pretax loss in the six months ended on Sept. 30 had almost doubled...
Cable & Wireless PLC said its pretax profit rose 34.7 percent in the first half...
Rover Group PLC said it would open a manufacturing plant in Bulgaria...
Tatra Kopřivnice will lay off 1,800 workers, cutting its work force to 9,200...

Renault Off, But the Profits Rise at Volvo

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — The French car and truck maker Renault reported an 85 percent drop in third-quarter pretax profit.

Meanwhile, Volvo AB, with whom Renault plans to merge in January, reported its second straight quarterly pretax profit following massive losses.

The results will neither mollify Swedish shareholders nor reinforce their opposition to the merger, after which they will hold 35 percent of Renault-Volvo, analysts said. Much of the opposition is based on the French government's control over the merged company and on the liquidity of its stock.

Renault, hit by a 15 percent slump in European car sales this year, said pretax profit plunged to 302 million francs (\$51 million) in the quarter.

OPEL: New Cost-Cutting Strategy

Continued from Page 1
Friday to work out details of the deal, which would take effect Jan. 1.

VW representatives were not available to comment on Mr. Herman's statements. But Germany's chief automotive-industry union, IG Metall, has expressed opposition to the 20 percent pay cut VW has proposed in return for a four-day workweek. The proposal has found far more critics than advocates in the ranks of German manufacturing.

"Crisis management might be necessary for some companies, but what VW is doing is certainly not right for everyone," said Volker Franz, a spokesman for the Federation of German Industry.

VW's losses — 1.5 billion DM in the first nine months of 1993 — dwarf those of most other German companies. VW has usually paid its workers more than the German industry average, though their productivity was lower. Opel, meanwhile, made a profit in the first half of 1993, although company officials said it would be difficult to keep up that performance for the full year.

Mr. Herman, in an unusually direct assault on the competition, called VW's four-day-week proposal a counterproductive approach that only addressed short-term problems. Working less is bad for the employees, the company and the economy, he said.

The Opel plan, by contrast, aims at limiting raises and bonuses in a way that will cut costs by 30 percent or more, while maintaining some jobs Opel had planned to eliminate and guaranteeing employment for 270 trainees who would otherwise have been unemployed.

The compromise potentially provides a way to reduce wages on an inflation-adjusted basis but also offers a moratorium on layoffs, something labor leaders have long sought.

The main element of the plan is a blueprint for limiting wage increases to two-thirds of the industry average if the raise is more than 2 percent. Opel expects the industry's average wages to rise at a 3.5 percent rate over the next four years.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

"We never set a goal of saving a certain cash figure," Mr. Herman said. "We said if average wage growth over the next few years is 3.5 percent and we pay less, we'll come closer to the European average, becoming more competitive."

With inflation in Germany expected to average 3 percent next year and 2.5 percent the year after, the Opel plan effectively amounts to wage reductions because employees' purchasing power will decline.

Nevertheless, the union is depicting the compromise in positive terms. "Before, we approached wage talks pessimistically because we knew that higher wages meant jobs would be sent somewhere else," Mr. Müller said. "Now, we see the moratorium as a way of keeping business here, and that's a change in our philosophy."

Wages at other General Motors plants in the rest of Europe are considerably lower than they are in Germany. According to figures supplied by Opel, GM pays 60 percent of German wages, including benefits, in Spain, 53 percent in France and 13 percent in Hungary.

Daimler Adds 7,000 Job Cuts Through 1994

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — Daimler-Benz AG will cut 31,000 jobs from its work force by the end of 1994, up 7,000 from cuts of 44,000 already announced, Hans-Wolfgang Hirschbrunn, the automaker's personnel chief, said Thursday.

He said in an interview with the Handelsblat newspaper that most of the extra job losses would come at the company's troubled aerospace unit, Deutsche Aerospace AG.

A Daimler spokesman confirmed the figures. Of the job cuts, 43,000 would be made in Germany and the rest overseas, Mr. Hirschbrunn said.

Daimler cut 20,000 jobs in 1992, leaving it with a staff of 376,000. The latest cuts will reduce that to around 325,000 by the end of next year. (APX, Reuters)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID (postponement)

Purpose: For the awarding of the "PREPAID SYSTEM OF ADMISSION, OF PASSENGERS, CONTROL AND INFORMATION OF THE URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OF THE CITY OF ROSARIO, PROVINCE OF SANTA FE, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC" (SPAC). Opening of the tender envelopes: November 30th, 1993 at 10:00 a.m. in the Secretariat of Public Services, 2808 Pellegrini Ave., top floor, or on the first following business day at the same time. Delivery of bidding proposals: At the "Direccion General de Servicios Públicos" (General Department of Public Services), 2808 Pellegrini Ave., top floor. Cost of the Bidding Proposals: \$ 2,000 (stamped official document). Purchase of the Stamped Official Document: At the Direccion General de Rentas of the Municipality of Rosario, 711 Buenos Aires st., Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. Bids reception: At the "Direccion General de Servicios Públicos" until 10:00 a.m. of the date indicated above. Decree No. 1477/93 Record No. 33436-1-93 9522/93-HCN Postponement MUNICIPALITY OF ROSARIO

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

All Holders of Common Shares of Banca Commerciale (hereinafter, "the bank") are invited to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting at 10 a.m. on November 30, 1993 in Milano, 1, Piazza Belgioioso and, if necessary, to a second Meeting on December 10, 1993, at the same time and place, to consider and act upon the following:

- Agenda
1) To consider and adopt certain amendments to Articles 1, 4, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 37 of the Bank's Articles of Association and a new Article 39 and new Meeting Procedures to be part of such Articles of Association;
2) To consider and offer an option to convert Saving Shares into Ordinary Shares, containing all relevant terms and conditions.
Holders of Common Shares may attend this General Meeting provided that they have deposited their shares at any Branch of the Bank or at Monte Titoli SpA at least five days before the date of the General Meeting, in accordance with the provision of Art. 4 of Law No. 1745 of December 29, 1962.
Shareholders may appoint only other Shareholders - who are entitled to vote, as above - as proxy, in observance of Civil Code, Art. 2372; the form of proxy must be vouched by a Member of the Board, an executive or an officer of the Bank.
The Chairman of the Board of Directors

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

All Holders of Saving Shares of Banca Commerciale Italiana (hereinafter, "the bank") are invited to attend the Special General Meeting at 4 p.m. on November 30, 1993 in Milano, 1, Piazza Belgioioso and, if necessary, to a second Meeting at 11 a.m., on December 13, 1993, at the same place, to consider and act upon the following:

- Agenda
1) To approve the deliberations adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of November 30, 1993 relating to the conversion of Saving Shares into Ordinary Shares and the determination of relevant terms and conditions.
All Holders of Saving Shares may attend this General Meeting provided that they have deposited their shares at any Branch of the Bank or at Monte Titoli SpA at least five days before the date of the General Meeting, in accordance with the provision of Civil Code Art. 2370 and - for securities issued in registered form, - of Art. 4 of Law No. 1745 of December 29, 1962.
Appointment of proxies is regulated by Art. 12 of the Bank's Articles of Association and by Art. 2372 of the Civil Code.
The Chairman of the Board of Directors
All Holders of Saving Shares please note that it is not expected that the needed quorum of attendees to validly deliberate be reached on the date of the first Meeting.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various stock listings.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 18, 1993

Quotations supplied by agents listed. Not all assets quoted are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

Main table of International Funds with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Chg. Includes various fund listings such as AIC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO, CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP, etc.

AMEX logo and other text on the right margin.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37-21 33.

ADVERTISING SECTION



High stakes and dreams of breaking the bank still exist beneath the rich architecture of the Casino.

HOTELS OFFER MORE TO BUSINESS TRADE

Boasting some of the world's best-known hotels, such as the Société des Bains de Mer's Hôtel de Paris and Hôtel Hermitage, Monaco has long attracted the "glitterati" of jet-set tourism. But this push reputation could be harmful, worries Alberte Escande, president of Monaco's Hotel Industry Association.

In 1992, 4 million visitors generated 7.5 billion francs (\$1.3 billion) for the principality, including revenue from 700,000 nights spent in Monaco's 18 hotels and meals in its 160 restaurants. The vast majority of tourists are day trippers. Italians head the list (30 percent of visitors), followed by French (19

percent), Americans (12 percent), the British and a mixture of other nationalities. The Monegasque government is courting the Japanese market these days, as well as Southern Europe, and Spain in particular.

Hotel occupancy rates, which reached a high of 61.62 percent in 1989, may not reach 50 percent this year, says Jean-Pierre Auriol, general manager of the Beach Plaza Hotel and vice president of the Hotel Industry Association. He adds that the 1989 high was reached before the 170-room four-star Metropole and the 192-room three-star Abela opened their doors and the market began to contract.

The worldwide recession has had its impact even on an upmarket destination like Monaco. Although hotel industry revenues had been increasing at a rate of about 16 percent annually in recent years, the numbers for 1993 do not inspire optimism. What people do not realize, explains Ms. Escande, is that Monaco offers a variety of prices and accommodations to meet many visitor's budgets.

In addition to seven four-star hotels (which start at 1,000 francs per day for two and shoot well beyond that for sumptuous suites), there are an equal number of three-stars, two two-star and two one-star establishments with daily rates as low as 250 francs or less.

Nevertheless, the palaces of the SBM, the opulence

Continued on page 17

Monaco

A PLACE IN THE SUN OPEN FOR INDUSTRY

Monaco, the tiny principality enclosed by the French department of the Alpes-Maritimes, is adapting to changing economic times when few people continue to spend and gamble as if there were no tomorrow.

The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo in the old song is a character of the past, along with the millionaires who stayed for one or two months during the then fashionable winter season.

Monaco, of which Monte Carlo forms a part, does not mind attracting high rollers to play at the tables of its casino, the biggest and the most architecturally startling in Europe. But it is just as actively in the market for the business traveler and investors in light, added-value industries.

White Rolls Royces, black Mercedes and red Ferraris are still stationed outside the Hôtel de Paris and the Hôtel Hermitage, while the Atlantis, the megayacht of Greek shipping tycoon Stavros Niarchos, is moored in the harbor. The salesrooms are the scene of multi-million dollar auctions of objets d'art, such as the forthcoming sale of couturier Hubert de Givenchy's \$20 million collection of French furniture.

But just as welcome these days are businesspeople attending seminars and paying between 1,000 francs and 1,600 francs (between \$170 and \$272) a day.

Prince Rainier III, in his castle on the Rock, and his four-man Franco-Monegasque government nearby are planning for a future Monaco with a much broader appeal.

Government money is being spent lavishly on public-works programs, including tunnels, roads, a new railway station, a new convention and cultural center, extensive port facilities for big cruise boats and futuristic offices and homes to be built on piles in the sea.

The 70-year-old prince, now in his 44th year on the throne, aims to make his rich square mile on the Mediterranean more efficient as well as pleasant before handing leadership over to his son, Prince Albert, 35. The principality must remain rich enough not to levy income tax on its non-French residents — people such as the Barclay brothers, David and Frederick, possessors of one of the biggest fortunes in Britain, and their American and Italian counterparts.

There are apartments worth several million dollars and more waiting to be sold. Huge fortunes, totaling 75 billion francs, are managed by the many banks, including the world's oldest, the Italian bank Monte Paschi, founded in 1472, major French, British and American establishments and the latest arrival, the aggressive ABN-Amro from Amsterdam.

Monaco has been slightly dented rather than hit full force by the world recession. Its growth rate is down to

around 3 percent, but it has stored enough cash to allot some \$1.25 billion over the next three years to its state programs without having to borrow a franc.

The state-controlled Société des Bains de Mer (SBM), which has been running the luxury hotels and casinos for some 130 years, is able to spend 150 million francs a year to finance the constant modernization of rooms, facades, restaurants and casino gaming rooms. They range from *salles privées* for the \$2,000-chip players to the brightly lit gaming halls in the shopping malls, with their hundreds of slot machines for the one-franc-at-a-time visitors. Italians form the biggest contingent of hotel guests, followed by Americans, British and Germans. There are one million visitors annually to the ornate casino. Monaco has a population of 30,000, of whom 5,000 are Monegasques.

The SBM, like the prince, moves with the times, offering packages in its hotels and a new gold pass, or passport, for entry into its many establishments. The star attraction these days is the brilliant three-star chef, Alain Ducasse, at the Louis XV restaurant in the Hôtel de Paris, where an eight-course meal costs between \$150 and \$300. Some gourmets fly the Atlantic just for this rare fare, which celebrates the glories of Franco-Italian cuisine.

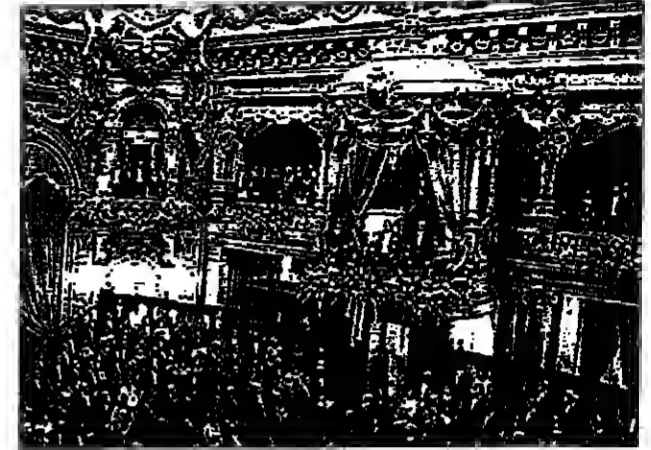
More typical business lunches are held in the Café de Paris, where bankers meet builders to discuss a list of projects that is staggering for a country of Monaco's size. It includes a new railway tunnel being bored toward a new underground railway station that will later welcome France's high-speed train, the TGV. The old track is being covered to gain 8 valuable hectares (20 acres) for offices, homes and light industry.

"New investment is still coming, including import-export businesses," says banker Danielle Arena, who heads the Young Chamber of Commerce. A total of 75,000 visitors were attracted to the recent International Fair.

The new facilities, the strong emphasis on opera, ballet and music, the annual television festival and all the major sporting events, notably the Grand Prix, strengthen Monaco's appeal vis à vis its Riviera rivals, Cannes and Nice.

Prince Rainier wants to keep the magic of a place filled with the legends of the famous, but sees no contradiction in developing Monaco's industry and resources. To this end, the Monaco telephone company and France Telecom are building a teleport allowing businesses to receive, broadcast and manage information anywhere in the world in the form of data, voice or video. In other words, modern business is finding a place in the sun.

Alan Tillier



Glamour and high quality combined: Monaco's formula for success is portrayed in its Opera House.

A MESSAGE FROM PRINCE RAINIER III

Prince Rainier III penned this message in his study in the castle, perched on the Rock of Monaco, the home of the Grimaldi dynasty since the 13th century.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that the International Herald Tribune is publishing a special section on the Principality of Monaco on the occasion of the celebration of the Monegasque National Day.

It is a pleasure to see that the real character of the

of marine maps, the Marine Environment Laboratory of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the European Oceanographic Observatory.

The Principality of Monaco, devoted to peace and the respect of law, thus makes a contribution in accordance with its means to the development of international cooperation in fields that, because of the universal character of the causes at stake, lie necessarily beyond political competition and divisions.

I would like to mention the preservation of nature and the defense of the environment, humanitarian actions, the fight against crime and the protection of the arts and culture.

It is also my wish that this section will enable the readers of the International Herald Tribune to learn, if they are not already aware of it, that the Principality of Monaco, for long a haven of leisure, is also a land noted both for its hospitality and work.

The economy today certainly depends on individual and business tourism, but also possesses an expanding services sector and a network of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises capable of adapting to market conditions.

These exist in such widely differing sectors as construction, machinery, plastics, electronics and data processing, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, publishing, jewelry and fish farming.

The state's rigorous management of public finances and its dynamic investment policy enable it to play an active role in the urban and economic development of the country.

During the past 30 years, the principality's territory has been increased by a sixth through successive reclamations of the sea both to the east and west of the Rock.

"At the same time, an unprecedented effort has been undertaken to modernize or renew the whole range of Monaco's public facilities, including health, hygiene and purification, education, communications, the road network and means of transport, sport and leisure.

Our objective is to continue our efforts along these paths, while taking into consideration changes occurring within our narrow borders and the need to adapt to both the international situation and events within Europe.

'A land noted for hospitality'

principality and its economy will thus become better known beyond Western Europe and the Mediterranean area.

It seems to me that the moment has been particularly well chosen, coming just a few months after the Principality of Monaco's entry into the United Nations, where my son and heir, Prince Albert, led our delegation to the 148th session of the General Assembly.

Monaco's presence at the United Nations is indeed an outstanding illustration of the consecration of the policy pursued since the start of my reign to have our independence and sovereignty recognized and consolidated within the concert of nations.

For many decades, the Principality of Monaco has already been a participant in the work of specialized international organizations such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Universal Postal Organization and the International Commission for the Scientific Organization of the Mediterranean Sea, of which I have the honor to be president.

In addition, the Principality of Monaco has been a member since the outset of the Conference for European Security and Cooperation and of Francophone institutions.

Lastly, I would like to recall that the Principality of Monaco has offered its territory as host to the International Hydrographic Bureau, whose duties include the standardization

SERVICE: SECRET OF BANKING SUCCESS

Wanting to make a deposit, a woman called her Monaco bank. "How late are you open?" she asked. The banker replied, "How much do you want to deposit?" That is banking, Monaco style.

With 40 banking institutions and one bank counter for every 450 residents, Monaco's 40 banks provide more banking outlets per

capita than any other country in the world. The number of banks here has doubled in the past 10 years, and the value of deposits has risen by a minimum of 20 percent annually since the mid-1980s, to its current value of 75 billion francs (\$12.7 billion).

To put these figures in context, the average person bank deposit in the Alpes-Maritime region of

France is 30,000 francs; in Monaco, it is more than 10 times as much — 320,000 francs per person.

What is the attraction? Banking is more casual in the Cayman Islands, and account secrecy may be considered stricter in Switzerland. Monegasque authorities have considerable latitude in demanding information, especially with the passage of a new

"money-laundering" law in July 1993. This obliges banks to ask questions about the origin of suspicious cash transfers. Yet high-net-worth individuals continue to flock to the principality. Part of the lure is personal security, says Antonio de Lussu, vice president of the Monaco Banking Association.

Continued on page 17

Le Métropole Palace
In the Heart of Monte-Carlo

SPECIAL PROMOTION
3 nights for the price of 2

From 1700 FF per night for 2 persons
Tax & Service included

Recreation:
Tel: (33) 93 93 13 15 - Fax: (33) 93 93 25 24 44
- 24h Information
- Your Travel Agent
- Toll Free Numbers from:
Belgium: 078 11 88 47
France: 05 41 70 42
Germany: 0430 81 79 00
Italy: 1678 78 19
Spain: 155 09 62
Sweden: 020 795 406
United Kingdom: 0800 60 79 43

* Valid from 1st October to 30 April 1994
Subject to availability
Excludes from 25.12.93 to 05.01.94

Le Prestige à Monte-Carlo

From Studio to 5 Rooms

APARTMENTS OFFICES - BOUTIQUES

6,000 sq.m adjustable office space

LE PATIO PALACE

SEMI MONACO
9, Av. d'Ostende
MC 98000 MONACO
Tel.: (33) 92.16.90.00

SEMI MONACO Group Soc. Immobilières

"Dreams, Desires, Thrills".
The best of Monte-Carlo in three days and three words.

2050 FF
Dreams, Desires, Thrills... 3 days in Monte-Carlo Hôtel Hermitage

To all those who wish to discover the magic of Monte-Carlo by means of a short stay there, the Société des Bains de Mer offers the package deal "Dreams, Desires, Thrills". Trust its name: quite simply it reserves for you the best of the Principality in three days and three words. From 2050 French francs, you make the journey in both directions between Nice Airport and your hotel by helicopter or by car. Enjoy a drink in the Casino Cabaret or at Janusz, in the Monte-Carlo Sporting Club, have a personalized reservation at the Piscine des Terrasses and above all savour three unforgettable days at the Hôtel Hermitage with a small continental breakfast or buffet. Add to this the SBM's Carte d'Or which will be handed to you on your arrival, thus opening the doors of all our establishments to you free of charge and giving you a 50% reduction on the entry fees at the Monte-Carlo Country Club and Monte-Carlo Golf Club and you will understand all the better why we have called this package deal "Dreams, Desires, Thrills".

* Cost of a stay per person in a double room in low season, at the Hôtel Hermitage, taxes and service charge included. Rates at the Hôtel de Paris and the Hôtel Mirabeau available on request.

Hôtel de Paris • Hôtel Hermitage • Hôtel Mirabeau • Monte-Carlo Beach Hotel

SOCIÉTÉ DES BAINS DE MER
Information from your travel agent or by telephone on (33) 92 16 36 36 or Fax (33) 93 50 47 14

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. Alan Tillier is the author of "Guide to Business Travel in Europe" and Claudia Flisi is a business writer based in Monte Carlo and Milan.

ADRIANO RIBOLZI
ANTIQUAIRE
MONTE-CARLO
6 Avenue des Bains de Mer
MC 98000 MONACO
Tel.: (33) 93.30.06.25
Fax: (33) 93.15.91.02

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
"Le 21 Princesse Grace"
29 SEAFRONT JEWELS

The last 4 very spacious apartments with luxurious and exceptional amenities on the last available location by the sea. Private pool.

AFIM
3, Avenue de Grande Bretagne
MC 98000 MONACO
Phone: (33) 93 30 98 59 - Fax: (33) 93 25 26 12

CARRÉ D'OR
Prestigious building, view of the sea, terrace pool, 33 apartments, 2000 sq.m, parking, view of the sea.
P.F. 3.300.000
BREMOND-DOTTA
Tel: (33) 93 93 25 26 Fax: (33) 93 93 98 31

SETTING UP BUSINESS IN MONACO?

You do need a fully equipped office, with staff who know the Monaco laws and regulations.

BAA
Victor Prince, 2006 E. 1st Ave.
417 National Plaines in Chester
B.P. 757 MC 98000 - Monaco Centre
Telephone: 93 93 52 70
Fax: 93 50 72 84

سكزا من الأصل

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET, MONEY IS STILL AVAILABLE

"The very rich are different from you and me," said F. Scott Fitzgerald, and, correspondingly, Monaco's real-estate "crisis" is different from that of the surrounding Côte d'Azur. While property prices on the French Riviera have dropped 20 percent or more in the past year alone, Monaco has only seen a "stagnation."

Monegasque realtor Raoul Boni reports, "In my 50 years as a real-estate agent here, there has never been a lowering of 'normal' prices in Monaco."

What Mr. Boni, the founder and president of the Chambre Syndicale des Agents Immobiliers de Monaco, has seen is, first, unchanging prices in the period following the Gulf War, although they have begun to pick up in recent months. This is confirmed by Jean-Claude Miloé, president of the Monaco-based Fradim Agency. "We have had a lot of traffic starting this June," he says. "There are two problems these days: People are

afraid to spend, or they are afraid to show that they have money."

Mr. Boni notes a shift in housing needs by the principality's 30,000 residents, all but 5/100 of whom live there year-round. "It used to be that more people stayed here part-time, and needed only small apartments," says Mr. Boni. "But now we are seeing more families coming to stay here permanently, and a commensurate demand for larger homes." As a result, large apartments and studios continue to sell normally; it is the two-to-three room properties that are moving slowly.

Large or small, Monaco dwellings do not come cheap. A "normal" price is 50,000 to 80,000 francs (\$8,500 to \$13,600) per square meter for a lavish home with luxury fitted bathrooms and kitchens. For such "extras" as special refrigerators for Madam's beauty creams, clients may well pay up to 100,000 francs per square meter. Mr. Miloé adds, "The most important deter-

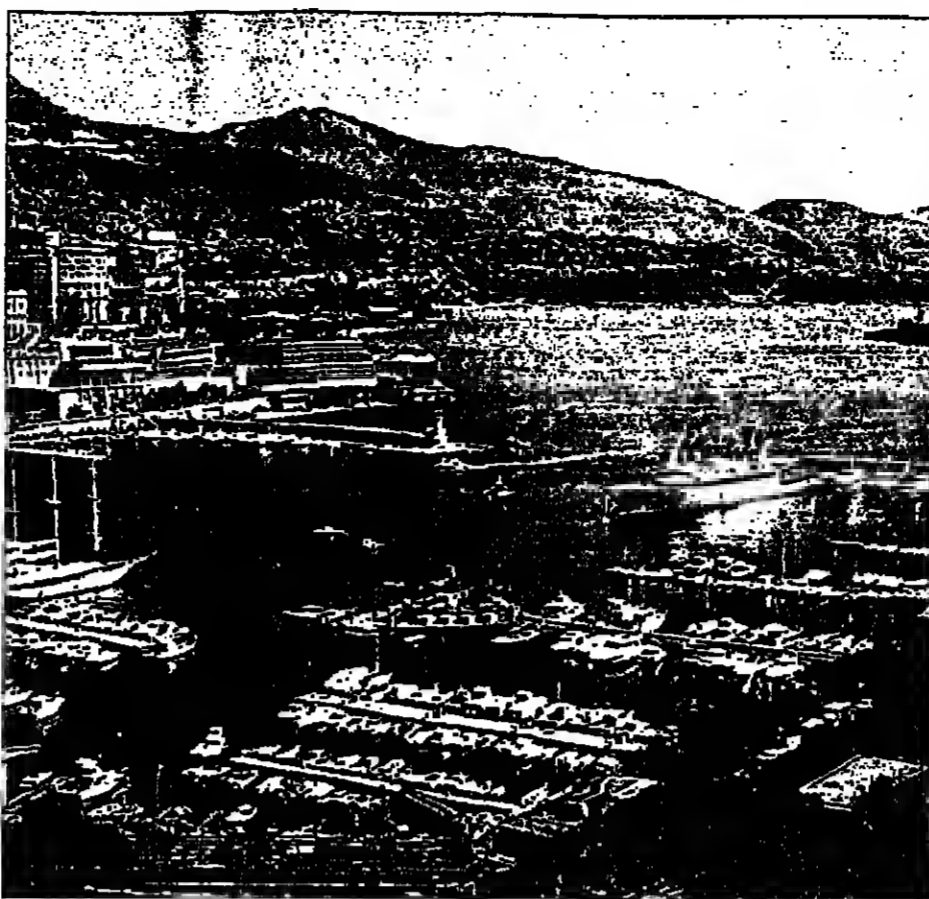
minants of price are the quality of the features and the location."

Rental prices in buildings less than a decade old range from 4,000 francs per month for a studio to 20,000 francs or more for a four-room apartment. And a "room" in Monaco averages a spacious 30 to 40 square meters.

Advantages to property ownership in Monaco include the absence of capital gains taxes, extremely lenient inheritance taxes and a 20-year record of property values exceeding the rise in inflation.

Mr. Boni, a sixth-generation Monegasque, says, "Monaco is unique, and its high prices are explained by the fact that supply is far outweighed by global demand." The classic buyer is not motivated by an urgent need to find a place to live; he or she is attracted by a style of life and is looking for high quality. The lack of product, not the lack of money, is the main problem in the Monaco real-estate market.

C.F.



Port Hercule, scene of a \$254 million extension scheme.

HOTELS OFFER WIDER CHOICE TO THE BUSINESS TRADE

Continued from page 16

of the Metropole, the Las Vegas glitz of Loews and the casual chic of the Beach Plaza are the main reasons for staying in Monaco. Of the 2,400 rooms currently available, 1,800 are four-star, and the SBM has a luxury 400-room hotel at Larvotto Beach on the drawing board.

Currently delayed because of the economic situation, the hotel's opening will coincide with the opening of the new congress center and with the completion of the casino expansion. A general recovery for hotels may come by 1995, says Mr. Aurio, provided there are no more economic shocks and no other new hotel rooms in Monaco.

If the range of hotel accommodations is wider than believed, the number of restaurant offerings is even more dazzling. The king of the principality's some 160 eating establishments — not counting supper clubs, bars and discos — is Alain Ducasse, chef of

the Louis XV Restaurant of the Hôtel de Paris. Three years ago, at the age of 33, he became the youngest person ever to earn three Michelin stars. Today he commands an empire of 90 cooks and three gastronomic restaurants at the hotel.

A dazzling array of restaurant choices

Three Michelin stars also adorn La Coupole of the Hôtel Mirabeau, presided over by chef Joel Garault.

There are settings and specialties appropriate to old friends or new flames, to discreet businesspeople or distracted youngsters. Many a deal is cut at Rampoli, where the tables are tight but the wallet must be large. English-speaking expatriates find a home away

from home at Le Texan. Le Saint Benoit is THE place from which to view the summer fireworks festival. Castelroc is where the locals go to enjoy authentic Monegasque specialties. Après-shopping Italians appreciate the pasta at Polpetta.

Of course, the Café de Paris is where everyone goes, sooner or later, both to be seen and to order the fabulous pommes frites. Other options are Chinese, Mexican, South American, Vietnamese, seafood, and the requisite McDonald's (the third-busiest in France/Monaco after less than one year of operation). Even dogs have their day at the bar of the Hôtel de Paris, where they delicately down potato chips and peanuts fed to them by their owners.

Claudia Flisi

CLEAN, HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES SOUGHT

A huge model of Monaco in the entrance of the government house illustrates the audacious manner in which the principality has diversified its sources of revenue through the addition of industries on land reclaimed from the sea.

Most of the reclaimed 31 hectares (76 acres), which have added a fifth to the principality's size, are at Fontvieille, the western part of Monaco. This area has become an export-driven industrial base, separate from the banks, services and luxury hotels in Monte Carlo, the central sector of the principality. Here, clean industries and research centers coexist with a new residential area that includes apartments worth \$2 million to \$3 million.

Some firms set up in Fontvieille two decades ago, when Prince Rainier launched the second phase of his pollution-free industrialization program designed to reduce the principality's dependence on high-class tourism. Other companies have arrived more recently.

Of the 18,000 French and Italian workers who pour into Monaco daily, some 6,000 head for Fontvieille. Most work for the larger companies lining the Avenue Prince Hérodote Albert, with its six- and eight-story office and industrial buildings. Some go to the special premises provided by the government to help small companies with their startup operations.

The bigger firms employ up to 500 people. One example is Eaton, the branch of a Cleveland-based multinational, which makes parts for washing machines for Siemens and automobile parts for manufacturers such as Daimler-Benz, Ford and PSA. Eaton's turnover in Fontvieille is some \$20 million, with most production going for export.

Denis Zambelli, Eaton's financial director, says: "There's a shortage of Monegasque workers, so we bring in extra skilled workers from our two big neighbors."

Mecapiast, a locally owned multinational with 500 staff and \$150 million in sales, specializes in plastic parts for the auto industry and supplies Opel, Fiat, Lancia and Mercedes. Silvatrim, which has \$40 million in sales, specializes in hubcaps.

The big name in Fontvieille in cosmetics is Biotherm, part of world leader L'Oréal, which produces a wide range of products and maintains a research laboratory. Also in this field is the French multinational Lancaster, which exports 90 percent of its beauty products.

Prominent in the pharmaceutical world are Aseptia, makers of Akiline creams, and Theramex, a leader in the gynecological sector. DPS has carved out a market for cleaning products for the space industry. IBM and General Electric. Elsewhere, small teams are working in the data field and in high-quality printing.

Jean-Pierre Campana, the principality's director of industry and commerce, has his office in the new football stadium at the heart of Fontvieille. He gives quick decisions on whether investment requests are in line with Monaco's policy for clean and high-tech industries. A Belgian enterprise has established a unique fish farm for sea bass and sea bream a few kilometers offshore. The company, P2M, is backed by Exmar, the Belgian shipping concern. P2M raises young fish at Monaco that are then sent to warmer waters off Malta and from there to the Italian market. Biologist Brice Cachia says production is already running at 800 tons a year and will rise to more than a 1,000 tons.

A.T.

FUTURISTIC SEAWALL PROJECT WILL TRANSFORM PORT

The quest for more space is often the driving force behind public works in Monaco, but a futuristic structure for the entrance to the principality's main harbor, Port Hercule, has been proposed for other reasons.

The new project would take the form of a 450-meter seawall extending out from the actual port. According to Patrice Cellario, director of public works, the structure would help protect the existing port, which was built at the beginning of this century and is susceptible to winds and swells from the south and southeast.

In addition, the new extension would encourage cruise-ship traffic by adding a marine terminal and docking capacity for boats up to 200 meters in length. Currently, there are about 100 cruise-ship dockings

per year in Monaco; the project could increase that to 120 or 130.

The estimated cost of the project is 1.5 billion francs (\$254 million). "Because this is an expensive project," says Mr. Cellario, "we want to make it attractive for private investment, so the plans include offices, apartments and parking, which will help with financing and also with the chronic real-estate shortage in the principality."

Two international groups have submitted proposals for the infrastructure, utilizing innovative technology for which Monaco holds two patents. A decision on the project will be made in the first quarter of 1994.

The political will to proceed exists, emphasizes Mr. Cellario; the issue is whether the proposals are technically feasible. A variety of demands must be sat-

isfied — to contain the impact of swells without adversely affecting the marine environment; to control seismic disturbances (Monaco lies in an area of "moderate" seismic activity); and to ensure the comfort of the eventual tenants.

Another project is being planned for the beginning of the 21st century: the continued development of Fontvieille's urbanisation en mer. Twenty-two of the principality's 195 hectares are in Fontvieille, all gained from landfill. In the coming quarter century, a 200,000 square meter enlargement will provide about 2,000 new apartments. These will not be constructed on landfill, but on innovative offshore platforms, protected from swells by a 1,800-meter breakwater. Jules Verne would feel at home in Monaco.

C.F.

SERVICE: SECRET OF BANKING SUCCESS

Continued from page 16

which represents all but two of the principality's banks. "This is the most important factor, especially for people of a certain age," he says. "You can walk the streets in tranquility, wear your jewels, drive expensive cars. Then, too, the place is pretty, and the climate is good."

The tax-free status of residents and the favorable inheritance-tax laws also contribute to Monaco's appeal. Still, 60 percent of the total deposits in Monaco banks are from non-residents who are drawn by service, not sunshine.

Over the last decade, the banking industry has polished its professionalism, aided by advances in communications technology that link Monaco more closely to the world's major financial markets in real time and by the government's push to improve the quality of banking services. Seminars, speakers and training sessions are offered to many of the 1,400 persons employed in this sector.

There are two types of bank in Monaco, explains Jean Deflassieux, president of the Monaco Banking Association and the former president of Crédit Lyonnais. About half are generalist banks, like Barclays or BNP, which engage in normal retail

banking activities, the financing of local business and industry ventures, and the like. The rest specialize in portfolio management and private banking.

Almost all are affiliated with major international banking institutions — French, Italian, English or American. All are members of the French Banking Association, and are thus regulated by French banking and stock-market requirements. These provide a guarantee (comparable to the FDIC in the United States) of 400,000 francs per client, insignificant to some customers but a greater symbol of security than the EC minimum of 120,000 Ecus per client.

The cost of entry is similar to that of other financial centers: private banking minimums range from 500,000 francs to 2.5 million francs. The important differences between private banking here and elsewhere are that the banks are smaller, the dimensions are different and the service is more personalized.

Newest to arrive on the banking scene is the

Dutch/international giant ABN Amro. It will be opening its doors after a relatively calm period in banking terms, marked

only by the closing of local BCCI and Chase Manhattan offices in the past couple of years.

C.F.

FURSTENTUM MONACO
Angebotene Immobilien Apartments und Villen in und um Monaco
Espace L. RESTYOLA vom 19. bis 21. Nov. 93
von 9:00 bis 18:00 h im Restaurant Mitischen Stand Nr. 4
der Messa "COTE D'AZUR IMMOBILIER"
Monaco Tel.: (+33) 92.05.90.80 - Fax: (+33) 92.05.90.38

LES VILLAS DEL SOLE
17 - 19, boulevard d'Italie
Monte-Carlo

Offices and Apartments for Sale
Facing the Sea,
Charm and refinement in the sun.

Sales office on the premises: 8 Av. Saint Roman
Tel.: (33) 93.50.40.20

Tel. (33) 93.50.22.14 FAX (33) 93.50.40.41

FRADIM

MONTE CARLO
PRINCIPALITE DE MONACO

STATE-OF-THE ART INSTALLATIONS FOR CONVENTIONS

The Monte-Carlo Convention Centre and Auditorium (CCAM)

An amphitheatre with variable acoustics that can adapt to meet every need. The auditorium is equipped with up-to-date audiovisual systems and a stage measuring 220 sq. m. Audience seats have language-selecting devices built into the armrests. Four meeting-rooms:
Capacity: 35-180 persons
Surface: 120-260 sq. m.
All are equipped with film, slide and video projectors, as well as simultaneous translation systems. Foyers' total exhibition surface is 1,800 sq. m., on four floors. The CCAM is outfitted with the most modern equipment: air conditioning, closed-circuit television, telephones, telex, fax, organisers' offices, exhibition stands, currency exchange, travel agency, a snack bar for coffee breaks or receptions, and a winter garden with a view on the sea.

The International Conference Centre (CRI)

The site of the Princess Grace Theatre, the CRI offers business tourism two convention rooms and a foyer-bar.
The Ponant Room:
Capacity: 210-400 persons
Surface: 306 sq. m.
Simultaneous translation
Film, slide and video projectors: as well as lighting effects
The Spelugues Room:
Capacity: 48-80 persons
Surface: 165 sq. m.
Simultaneous translation
Film and slide projectors.
Press room, telephone and telex.
Secretarial offices, check-in counters.

The Exhibition and Cultural Centre (CCE)

to open in 1998
A group of multi-purpose exhibition and convention halls containing:

- one exhibition hall on a single level with numerous foyers, measuring 4,800 sq. m.;
- one auditorium seating 1,200, with a stage measuring 1,100 sq. m. and backstage area of 700 sq. m.;
- one 900-seat amphitheatre;
- three rooms with 400-seat capacity, including one amphitheatre;
- one 200-seat capacity room, which can be divided into two 100-seat capacity rooms;
- two 100-seat capacity rooms, which can be divided into 50-seat capacity rooms;
- bar;
- cafe;
- possibility for banquets;
- parking for 450 cars;
- a World Trade Centre with all telecommunication facilities including a television studio.

The Salle des Etoiles

Capacity: 1,200 persons
Surface: 1,026 sq. m.
Stage Surface: 206 sq. m.
Lighting Effects: 90-track organ, 4 kW Panl projector
Eleven retractable bay-windows.

The Mediterranean Room:

Capacity: 500 persons
Surface: 756 sq. m.
Bar measuring: 138 sq. m.

The Sporting d'Hiver

Six conference rooms measuring: 129-384 sq. m.
Capacity: 20-350 persons.

L'Espace Fontvieille

A round big-top tent made of thick canvas, white on the outside and blue inside, measuring 62 m. in diameter (2,000 sq. m.) and supported by four pillars. The canvas filters the daylight, allowing for all types of projections and interior lighting effects. The Espace Fontvieille can seat up to 4,250 people: 3,000 bucket seats, 1,050 benches and 200 raised box seats. Central platform: 286 sq. m. Central platform and first row of seats, stowed: 555 sq. m. Central platform and first two rows of seats, stowed: 1,069 sq. m. Central platform and first three rows of seats, stowed: 1,908 sq. m. Potential for exhibitions held in the open-air area immediately surrounding the big-top tent: 1,900 sq. m.

For any further information, please contact the Monaco Government Tourist and Convention Authority:
Tel.: (33) 92 16 61 16
Fax: (33) 92 16 60 00

The Convention Centre and Auditorium. An exceptional site, just below the Casino gardens, right on the Mediterranean.

INTERMEDIA
Mrs. José Curau
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
FOR ALL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Large choice of apartments (all sizes) & high class duplex penthouses.

Passage de l'Ancienne-Poterie, MC 98000 MONACO

Tel.: 93.50.66.84 Fax: 93.50.45.52

SPORTS

World Cup Embarks on Its American Adventure

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — The overwhelming majority of Americans probably wouldn't be able to name one player from the 24-team field that has qualified for the World Cup finals next year — with the possible exception of Diego Maradona, who has become something of a tabloid sensation.

The rest of the world might be appalled to see that a weekly back page advertisement in the prominent U.S. magazine, Sports Illustrated, is still using primer language to explain the importance of the World Cup to its hosts. But this point suddenly seems irrelevant. The Americans who have been buying the majority share of the 3.5 million tickets have at least a general sense of what's coming next June. In the Dec. 19 draw in Las Vegas, of all places, the 24 finalists will be assigned to the nine venue cities. Over the next six months each city will get to know the players who are coming, and by summer the World Cup may have the subliminal feel of the NCAA basketball tournament.

That college tournament makes stars of players and teams of whom the country has never heard. The great names are always invited — North Carolina, Indiana, Duke, Michigan, UCLA — and one by one they get knocked off, often by nobodies. The same prospect is building for the World Cup. The general American sense might be that Italy, Spain, Russia, Brazil and Argentina should dominate — when, in fact, better soccer was often played by unlikely qualifiers like Norway, Switzerland, Colombia and Belgium.

History and Maradona Help Argentina Squeeze Through

By Don Podesta
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Two-time champion Argentina had to come in through the back door on the final day of qualifying, but it managed to gain the World Cup soccer finals with a 1-0 victory over Australia.

Before a crowd of 77,000 frenzied fans, most of them wearing sky-blue and white at River Plate's Monumental Stadium here, the Argentine team won another chance to regain its place as a dominant force in world soccer. It was the 24th and last team to qualify for the finals in the United States next summer.

After having been knocked out of contention for an automatic spot by Colombia in a 5-0 disaster on Sept. 5, Argentina had to weather a two-game, home-and-away series with Australia to qualify. Argentina won the 1978 and 1986 championships and was runner-up in 1990 to West Germany.

"History didn't fail us," said team captain Diego Maradona in a

revised locker room interview after the match Wednesday night. "We're in the World Cup."

The game's only goal came 15 minutes into the second half, when forward Gabriel Batistuta broke loose down the right side of the field and sent a powerful crossing ball toward the goal. The ball grazed a defender's leg, sending it just over the goalkeeper's reach and into the far side of the net.

Time and again, Argentine players were left writhing on the field following trips and shoves by the bigger and rougher Australians. In one encounter, an Australian player stepped on midfielder Hugo Perez's face, drawing blood.

Maradona, who returned from playing in the European leagues just in time to join the national team for the series with Australia, was especially marked by Australian team captain Paul Wade, ending up on the ground more than once.

The diminutive Maradona thanked his teammates for taking

him back after his years in Europe and troubles with the law (following his arrest for possession of cocaine in Italy in 1991).

"I say thanks to all who made my return possible," he said. The star of the 1986 World Cup was a long shot to return to Argentine soccer after his arrest and failure to pass a drug test. He joined Newell's Old Boys of Rosario, an industrial city northwest of Buenos Aires, in October.

The first half of the game ended scoreless after the Argentines failed to connect on three clear scoring opportunities. In the first and most spectacular chance, Batistuta came close with a strong header that went just wide of the right goal post.

Under the qualifying rules, the Argentine squad would have won a berth with a 0-0 tie because away goals count double and Argentina played a 1-1 tie in Sydney in the first game, on Oct. 31. A 1-1 tie would have sent the game into overtime and any tie with a higher score would have given the Australians their U.S. berth.

mark would have made three, had it been able to avoid a 1-0 loss at Spain Wednesday against the devastating failure of Britain, the mother country of soccer, to send any of its representatives through. For the first time, neither England nor Scotland nor Wales nor Northern Ireland qualified. (Although Northern Ireland's retiring coach, Billy Bingham, has suggested that Ireland's players are more British than Irish.)

Twenty minutes from the end of the Ireland-Northern Ireland match Wednesday, Ireland manager Jack Charlton sent in midfielder Alan McLoughlin, a slight 26-year-old from Portsmouth in the English League. He carried word to his teammates that Spain had taken the lead in Seville — if that result held, Ireland could qualify with a draw. No sooner had that news sunk in than Northern Ireland was scoring to take a 1-0 lead. Charlton admitted to thinking the worst — that the trip to America was off — until, three minutes later, the ball landed off softly off the chest of another other than McLoughlin, who had feared losing his place in the team but now was guaranteeing it by ramming the equalizer just inside the left post.

Against the backdrop of the world's largest one-sport tournament, Americans might be surprised by the innocence of some of the world's best teams.

Ireland's charter flight to Dublin late that night was like something from a World War II movie. The players scattered across the front half of the plane, inviting the few fans who had made the trip to sit among them. They sang songs about being on one road, it might be the wrong road, but we're together so who cares. At the end of the 15-minute flight, they looked through the portholes to see thousands of people silhouetted in the early morning behind the windows surrounding the runways. People he doesn't know rubbed the hair Charlton tries to comb across his bald head. He also gave a press conference, the most important news being, "Now I'm going for a pint."

It is a camaraderie vanished from the jaded safari of American professional sport.

It is also a tournament without an unbeatable team or even one dominant star. That might be the best. Provided the atmosphere is safe, the tournament has taken on the look — overnight — of one that America can make its own.



Diego Maradona eluding Australian defenders Alex Tobin, left, and Jason Van Berk during Argentina's 1-0 qualifying victory.

4 Arrested In Death of Welsh Fan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARDIFF, Wales — Police said on Thursday they had arrested four Welshmen over the death of an elderly soccer fan struck by a flare fired towards the end of the World Cup qualifying match between Wales and Romania.

The powerful gas flare, fired from the stands at the close of Wednesday's game in Cardiff, hitting 67-year-old Wales supporter John Francis Hill in the neck and killing him instantly.

Detectives told reporters they had arrested four men from north Wales on Thursday for questioning about the incident.

The tragedy compounded local gloom over the Welsh defeat, which put the team out of the World Cup, and provoked anger in the Romanian camp when police questioned their players and officials before letting them leave for Bucharest.

The president of the Romanian soccer federation, Mircea Sandu, said his authority planned to protest to the world soccer body, FIFA, about the Romanians' treatment.

The marine distress flare hit the retired man at 70 miles (110 km) an hour or more.

"I saw the rocket coming at a hell of a speed from the South Stand," said Peter Curtis, who sat near the victim in the North Stand. "It arched across the stadium and fell three rows in front of me. It hit a gray-haired man in the neck. He didn't stand a chance; it was like an Exocet. There was blood everywhere."

"This case is quite clearly one of murder," a senior policeman, Phil Jones, said. "It was a powerful projectile and could well have killed anyone there, even person if it had struck other fans."

Romania's 300-strong soccer contingent had to delay their departure for Bucharest airport where they were kept waiting for hours in freezing weather.

"It is a shame that players of a national team which won and qualified for the final tournament of the World Cup are treated like ordinary thieves," Romania's team boss Anghel Iordanescu said.

SCOREBOARD

Table with 4 columns: Team, W, L, T, GF, GA. Includes sections for 1994 World Cup Qualifiers, NBA Standings, and WNBA Standings.

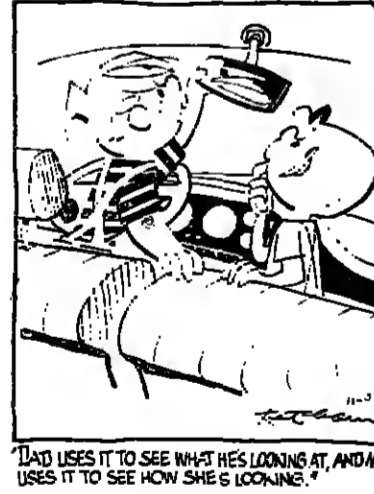
Table with 4 columns: Team, W, L, T, GF, GA. Includes sections for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Wednesday's Results.

Table with 4 columns: Team, W, L, T, GF, GA. Includes sections for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Wednesday's Results.

Table with 4 columns: Team, W, L, T, GF, GA. Includes sections for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Wednesday's Results.

Table with 4 columns: Team, W, L, T, GF, GA. Includes sections for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Wednesday's Results.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



WIZARD OF ID



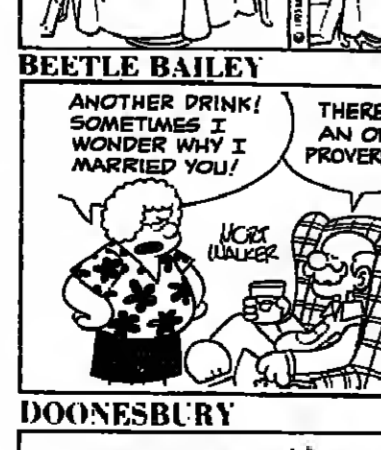
REX MORGAN



JUNBLE

A word puzzle section with a grid and clues. Includes a 'Jumble' title and instructions.

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WIZARD OF ID



To our readers in Germany it's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85 or Fax: (069) 69 48 94

هكذا من الأمل

OBSERVER

JFK: An Inside Peek

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Memories of Jack Kennedy are once again filling the air, or at least the media. Mine go back to his father who was busy that year trying to undermine Franklin Roosevelt.

guys. It's time you moved up to where the action is."
Jack smiled in delight. "What you ought to do now," I said, "is quit the Senate, go back to Massachusetts and run for mayor of Boston."

Jack had Pierre lower the dinghy, row me back to the Kennedy compound and throw me over the fence. Not being in great condition, Pierre had some trouble making the heave, so out of gratitude for Jack's not having me thrown off the boat I helped out by climbing to the top of the fence myself and letting Pierre shove me over.

"You may be in the wrong line of work," I told Pierre.

When Jack ran for president he seemed to forget me. I figured, if that's how he's going to be, it's on his skin off my nose. But when I heard he was going to debate Richard Nixon on TV, humane instinct got the better of me.

"I like the guy," as I said to Jackie. "How can I let him walk unwarded into that meat grinder?"
Why was I talking to Jackie? To get into the compound I had disguised myself as a Baby-Tenda being sort of a highchair on wheels that couldn't be tipped over to fracture baby's skull, the way old-fashioned highchairs could.

After making the sale to Jackie, who naturally didn't want little Caroline's old-fashioned highchair tipping over, I told her the truth: I was there to save Jack from Nixon. That dear girl, what else could she do? In an instant I was explaining to Jack why it would be a catastrophe if America saw a handsome young guy like him struggling helplessly on television in the coils of Nixon's smooth and deadly debating technique.

Previous experience had shown me that Jack's political wisdom was not very deep, so I patiently explained that since the whole country recognized Nixon while nobody recognized Jack it would be folly to give a mass audience its first glimpse of him in a debate he was sure to lose.

For Jack to be able to throw me out, Jack said he would do it himself, as it would make him look well exercised on television when he faced Nixon. What a terrific guy.

New York Times Service

Novelist Annie Proulx: The Literary News

By David Streitfeld
Washington Post Service

VERSHIRE, Vermont — "I'm much calmer than I used to be," E. Annie Proulx reluctantly volunteers in the snug kitchen of her little house, much of which she built herself. "I was always..." and she lets her breath out slowly, thinking things over, unwilling to commit to too much revelation.

"It's uncomfortable to talk about. I liked the rough side of things, always."
She's 58, the year's most acclaimed novelist, a potent, quirky voice that is garnering serious attention. She was talking a few days before she won the National Book Award for fiction for "The Shipping News," her fourth literary prize in the past eight months.

Like nearly everyone thrust into the media spotlight, she is realizing that a refusal to talk about the past — "I've already been there," she says. "I know what's going to happen. It's boring" — serves only to make it more interesting. "I wanted to do what I wanted to do," she says finally, "and Devil take the hindmost. And often did." She describes her former self as "wild."

Later, this inconclusive conversation gnawing at her, she sends a letter regretting her use of that word. Incautious, heedless, reckless, stupid — all these, she writes, would better describe her life. For the record, although not for further discussion, she supplies a list:

Leaping a barbed wire fence and not making it; being grabbed on a lonely back lane by a strange older guy but biting and snapping; running away through the rain on the eve of a wedding and finding self three-quarters across wet ties over railroad bridge over river when the train appeared at the far end of the bridge; getting caught in a thunderstorm on third flying lesson; throwing a knife at (and thank God missing) someone I thought I hated; driving north in the south-bound lane; hanging out with a wide variety of rough dudes in a wide variety of situations; swimming across a lake when eight months pregnant; speeding and rolling a car late one night on the way north and coming to in a hospital considerably messed up; using old shotgun that misfired, doing a 960 on icy street in Montreal morning rush hour; falling off ladder; ladder falling on me; etc., etc.

These days, the roughest thing in Proulx's life involves learning the myriad duties of a budding literary celebrity: signing books here, doing readings there, picking up awards on two continents, putting up with invasive questions. She lives in splendid isolation. Her road is unpaved and uninvented, full of unexpected dips and stray branches, impossible to find without special instruction. With only seven houses, most folks "from away," as they describe people from out of state here, wouldn't exactly see it as a site for a future highway. But Proulx has lived in Vermont more than half her life, and she's decided she has about six neighbors too many.

Her home is consequently up for sale. "A romantic house, in a spectacular setting," asserts the real estate ad. "This one feels like a European mt. home w/stunning, a stone terrace and 17+ open acres with an orchard."
Just another struggling writer a year ago, Proulx is on a streak. Her 1988 story collection, "Heart Songs," got some modestly good reviews but sold only 2,500 copies. Her grimly funny first novel about a murder, a family and a farm, "Postcards," came out in early '92 to further favorable reviews and slightly better sales.

Then, about a year ago, the literary gods decided to bestow their blessings. First came the PEN-Faulkner



March 1993 for The Washington Post

Award, won by "Postcards" last spring. In September, "The Shipping News," won the Heartland Prize from the Chicago Tribune. A couple of weeks later it snagged the Irish Times International Fiction Prize, crowning such heavyweight contenders as Philip Roth and Vikram Seth. And now the National Book Award, probably the most coveted single fiction prize in the United States, worth \$10,000 in cash and much more in royalties.

After decades of not being able to afford to write fiction, she's so busy she doesn't have much time to work on her third novel. It's practically a full-time job tending her new-found success. And if there's one thing that makes Proulx queasy, it's the thought of a full-time job.

"God, I hate that — having to get up and get in your car at a certain time and be at the appointed place of work," she says with rare vehemence. "You sit down and do something and eventually get up and go away again, and even if it's a glorious and wonderful and terrific day, you just can't go out and wander around and look at stuff."

She pauses, gears up with even more force. "You never get to look at stuff when you have to work."
Annie Proulx knows from stuff. Her fiction is full of such things as the exact use of archaic idioms, the proper preparation of seal flipper pie and the way the Coriopsis effect makes hunters lost in the north woods unconsciously veer to the right.

Her research is intensive and thorough, a skill she devel-

oped in the '80s while writing such confessional tomes as "Sweet and Hard Cider," "Fences and Gates, Walkways, Walls and Drives" and "The Complete Dairy Foods Cookbook." She made no significant money from any of them, but at least she was working for herself.

Her last job with an hourly wage was about a decade ago, at the public affairs department of a regional medical center. "It makes me want to throw up even to think about it," she says. "These utter incompetent idiots who were swollen with pride in themselves and their positions and their wretched little salaries and perks as though they were truly powerful people."

"The Shipping News" is a dark story that comes out well in the end. "Postcards" is simply dark. Ed Gray, the founding editor of Gray's Sporting Journal, who started publishing Proulx's short stories in 1978, attributes this element partly to the weather. "Up here in Vermont and New Hampshire, from the first of November into May it's gray. The ground's gray, the trees are gray, underfoot it's either snow or mud. That's what really got to Annie — in a good way. It burrowed into her psyche."

"The Shipping News" is the story of Quoyle, a slow but well-meaning guy. We first meet him as a reporter for the Mookingburg Record, a newspaper that specializes in fawling anecdotes about the local business community and self-help quizzes like "Are You a Breakfast Alcoholic?" He marries Petal Bear, which provides "a month of fiery happiness. Then six kinked years of suffering." Petal runs away with another man, crashes, dies.

Quoyle, two kids and aunt in tow, flees to the abandoned ancestral home in Newfoundland. He gets a job with the local paper, delegated to cover the shipping news and one other thing. "We run a front-page photo of a car wreck every week, whether we have a wreck or not," the boss tells him. For Quoyle, things have a way of coming full circle. Underneath, the book is old-fashioned, which means vivid characters, a satisfying plot and a sensible moral (misfit returns, fits in).

Despite embodying the very essence of Vermont, Proulx was born in Connecticut, where her mother's family lived for 300 years as farmers and millworkers. Her father's family is more obscure, lost in the blur of history.

Speaking of ancestors, a couple of generations back there's one who became semi-celebrated along the Connecticut-Rhode Island border for having fathered 41 children with three wives. Proulx duplicated the easier part of this fellow's achievement, having three husbands but only three children, all of them boys, all now grown.

Two of the marriages were early, brief and "terrible." A third lasted from about 1970 to '75, the year in which she passed her doctoral thesis in Renaissance economic history, the Canadian North and traditional China at Sir George Williams University in Montreal. Free-lance journalism seemed preferable to writing a thesis.

The writer remains ambivalent about her younger self. "I was so greedy for all the things one can do in life," she says fondly. "While everyone else was dropping into the edges of exhaustion, I never wanted to go to bed. I always wanted to stay up and have a good time."

Now, however, she's determined to be respectable. Well, maybe.

"I'm just going to write, bike, be good. Beyond that, I don't like to say what's going to happen. When I sell my house, I may build something else. Or maybe I'll move to Ireland, or to Wyoming. I don't know, and I like not knowing."

PEOPLE

Proulx and Vidal Win National Book Awards

E. Annie Proulx won the National Book Award for fiction for "The Shipping News," a novel of a misfit who goes home to Newfoundland and finds his soul. Gore Vidal won the nonfiction award for "United States: Essays 1952-1992." A. R. Ammons, a previous winner of the poetry award, won for "Garbage."

Making friends wherever she goes: Madonna had barely set foot in Australia before she broke a taboo by handling a didgeridoo, a long, tube-like traditional instrument that only Aboriginal men are allowed to play. "The fact Madonna is a Westerner and the didgeridoo was a gift does not change the fact she should not be carrying it around," said Basanaham, Mungwaywarra, an Aboriginal elder.

A movie trailer for "Six Degrees of Separation" showing a brief glimpse of male genitals from Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel fresco "Creation of Adam" has been rejected by the Motion Picture Association of America. Jack Valenti, the association's president, conceded that it had been a mistake and said he would have reversed the decision if it had been appealed.

Tanzy Eye Messner is starting a phone line for despondent people, saying she knows what true misery is like. The ex-wife of the imprisoned religious broadcaster Jim Bakker, now married to the developer Roe Messner, told ABC-TV's "PrimeTime Live," "I hope that people that are hurting will call in and... I can maybe somehow through my experience help them get up that day."

Barbra Streisand is donating her \$15 million, 24-acre estate in Malibu, California, to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy for use as an environmental research center and retreat. "It is the most valuable land ever donated to the Santa Monica Mountain recreation area," said Joseph Edmiston, the executive director.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 6, 8 & 19.

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, Latin America, Oceania. Includes weather forecasts for various regions.

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with columns for North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America, Oceania. Includes weather forecasts for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Nov. 18.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Nov. 18.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers. Features the headline "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AT&T Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds.